

DAILY REPORT

People's Republic of China

Vol I No 157

13 August 1979

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RENMIN RIBAO NOTES SIGNIFICANCE OF LUSAKA COMMONWEALTH SUMMIT

OW111245 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 11 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 11 (XINHUA)--The Commonwealth nations, though affected and endangered by the superpower global contention, still intend to play a positive role in opposing the superpowers and stabilizing the world situation, the PEOPLE'S DAILY points out in a commentary today on the 22d Commonwealth summit conference held in Lusaka from August 1 to 7. The Lusaka conference, the commentary notes, was held at a time when the Soviet Union and the United States were struggling bitterly for hegemony and the world situation has become more unstable than ever. Most of the problems discussed at the conference were closely linked with the superpower rivalry in various parts of the world. The Commonwealth summit conference held in Africa for the first time, it notes, shows the growing important position of Africa in contemporary world politics. Preliminary consensus of opinions was reached at the conference on a number of controversial issues with results gratifying to all the participants.

Arguments at the conference, it continues, were focused on the Rhodesian question. The African countries rejected the Muzorewa regime which, under the cloak of black majority rule, is actually serving the white racist rule. It was disclosed that Britain was inclined to recognize that regime and intended to lift the economic sanctions against Rhodesia. To uphold unity in the Commonwealth, concessions were eventually made through intensive consultations both inside and outside the conference among the participants. But the agreement did not gain the approval of the various Zimbabwean parties concerned, nor that of the Zimbabwean people. It is doubtful whether it can really solve the long-standing problem of Rhodesia.

The conference denounced Vietnam for what it has done in Southeast Asia. Representatives from many countries denounced the Vietnamese authorities for their creation of the refugee problem which was a big tragedy of mankind and pinpointed that the real cause of the crisis lay in the policy pursued by the Vietnamese Government. This, the commentary says, has demonstrated the indignation and anxiety aroused in the commonwealth countries by Vietnamese aggression and expansion.

The conference discussed the issues concerning the establishment of a peace zone in the Indian Ocean, Palestine, international economy and the policy of racial discrimination of South Africa. It proposed economic cooperation among the Commonwealth countries, such as aid to developing countries by the OPEC countries. However, with a new economic recession looming large in the capitalist world, the conference was unable to offer more and effective solutions.

With the weakening of British strength, the Lusaka conference could not solve many problems under the circumstance of contention for world hegemony between the two superpowers, the commentary observes. But the communique published at the end of the conference shows that on one hand the Commonwealth states scattered around the world are unavoidably affected and jeopardized by the world-wide rivalry of the superpowers; on the other hand, they do expect this loosely organized body will play a positive role in opposing the superpowers and stabilizing the world situation.

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It is in this context that the Commonwealth still serves as an important tribune for uniting the second and the third worlds in the fight against hegemonism. Herein lies, the commentary says in conclusion, the positive role and significance of the Lusaka conference.

EGYPT DISAGREES WITH CUBA'S DRAFT NONALIGNED DECLARATION

OW130128 Beijing XINHUA in English 0103 GMT 13 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Cairo, August 13 (XINHUA)--The Egyptian weekly ROSE AL-YUSUF reported today that Egypt regards the draft declaration on the non-aligned movement prepared by Cuba as a "declaration of alignment". The weekly said that an authoritative Egyptian statement, commenting on the draft Havana declaration sent by Cuba to Cairo, called it a "prejudiced declaration", because while condemning Western intervention in some areas of the world, it is completely devoid of any reference to the Soviet or Cuban intervention in Vietnam and the Horn of Africa.

It is known that this Havana declaration is being sponsored by a minority of non-aligned states with Cuba at their head, the weekly added. They have drafted it on the basis of their philosophy that there is a natural alliance between the non-aligned group of states on the one hand and the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries on the other. Consequently, this minority comes to the conclusion that it is necessary--within the non-aligned movement--to side with the aforesaid countries.

The weekly quoted the minister of state for foreign affairs as saying that Egypt belongs to the majority of non-aligned nations which see that the real danger and the main issue at the upcoming Havana conference is the attempt to bring about polarization within the non-aligned movement. It was reported that Tewfik Khalil, Egyptian under-secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, yesterday had a series of contacts with ambassadors of non-aligned countries in Cairo to discuss arrangements for the upcoming non-alignment conference scheduled to be held in Havana in September. The discussion also dealt with Egypt's viewpoints on the declaration which was prepared by Cuba and which is scheduled to be issued by the conference. Egypt sees that the declaration includes some points which try to polarize and weaken the non-aligned movement.

XINHUA VIEWS ACTIVITIES OF SOVIET SPYSHIPS OFF GUAM

OW120842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0835 GMT 12 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 12 (XINHUA)--A Soviet intelligence ship, disguised as a fishing trawler, captured an unarmed U.S. torpedo and kept it overnight before returning it after high-level diplomatic talks, according to reports from Guam. The Mark 37 exercise torpedo fired from a nuclear-powered submarine was seized on August 10 by the Russians west of Guam in the Marianas Islands, Pacific Ocean.

Although Russian surveillance vessels have been operating off Guam as close as three miles for the past 20 years this is believed to be the first incident involving the U.S. Navy and the Russian vessels. The trawlers are believed to be monitoring operations of the nuclear powered submarines, some of them Polaris subs, and the B-52 bombers of the Third Air Division at Andersen Air Force Base.

XINHUA REVIEWS PRESIDENT CARTER'S ENERGY PROGRAM

OW101242 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1250 GMT 8 Aug 79 OW

[Consolidated report: "On Implementation of Carter's Energy Program"]

[Excerpts] Washington, 7 August--In recent months the U.S. Government, Congress and mass media have conducted a heated, extensive debate on the new energy program set forth by President Carter. The Congress has begun its summer recess, but no progress has yet been made regarding the legislative steps to be taken on the program.

At present, and for a fairly long time to come, the energy issue will have a most important bearing on the economic, political and social life of the United States. It may aggravate the economic crisis, put the government in a difficult position and cause chaos and upheaval in society. It is precisely for this reason that President Carter has since the beginning of 1977 paid close attention to the energy issue. U.S. newspapers have reported that for more than 2 years the President has "devoted his main energies to settling the energy issue" and that at the present and in the future, "the major problem which will worry him most will be whether or not his energy program can be implemented."

Carter's new energy program can be summarized as "broadening the sources of energy and economizing on consumption." The petroleum annually imported by the United States increased from 1.25 billion barrels in 1970 to 3 billion barrels in 1978. Imported petroleum accounted for 24 percent of all U.S. oil consumption in 1970 and for 48 percent in 1978. In other words, about half of the oil consumed now in the United States is imported. With a view to changing the situation in which the United States depends too much on imported petroleum, the program for "economizing the consumption of energy" set forth by President Carter calls mainly for a large reduction in petroleum consumption in the United States. Power and other public utilities are to cut their consumption of petroleum by about half by 1990. The amount of imported petroleum will then decrease from the present 1.5 million barrels a day to 750,000 barrels per day. The public utilities are also to shift to coal and other fuels.

In broadening the sources of energy, President Carter's principle is to encourage the oil companies to develop petroleum production in the United States and to vigorously promote development of synthetic fuel and other energy sources. Developing synthetic fuel is the core of Carter's 10-year energy program. To this end, a corporation on energy sources is to be set up, and it is planned to allocate as much as \$88 billion for extracting oil from coal and plants with new science and technology. The United States also plans to use \$3.5 billion to develop solar energy.

The Congress will play a decisive role as to whether or not Carter's new energy program can be smoothly implemented. In view of the situation, the White House has worked out a 6-week program of activities to win support for Carter's energy program. During Congress' summer recess in August and September, the President, vice president and secretaries of the departments concerned will travel to and make speeches in various parts of the United States. The White House contends that these 6 weeks are a "very important period." If a good job is done during this period, it will propel the Congress to take prompt action on the new energy program following its recess. Otherwise, not only will implementation of the new energy program meet serious obstacles but the enthusiasm aroused by the program among the public will cool.

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FANG YI MEETS AMERICAN PROFESSORS VISITING IN CHINA

OW120829 Beijing XINHUA in English 0758 GMT 12 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 12 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Fang Yi met here this morning with Professor Chung Tao Yang, chairman of the Department of Mathematics of the University of Pennsylvania, and his son Dean Yang. They had a cordial conversation. Chinese Vice-Minister of Education Pu Tongxiu was present. Professor Chung Tao Yang and his son arrived in China at the end of last May. They came to lecture at Fudan University in Shanghai and visit China for three months.

Meeting With Stanford Professors

OW101534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 10 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 10 (XINHUA)--Fang Yi, vice-premier of the State Council and president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, met this afternoon with Yau Shing-tung and Yun-tong Siu, professors in the Mathematics Department of Stanford University, U.S.A., and Professor Siu's wife, Sau-fong Selina Siu. Professor Yau, who is 30, and Professor Siu, 36, have gained international recognition for their successes in research. In 1977, Professor Yau made a breakthrough in the study of the Calabi conjecture. He also had advanced research in two other conjectures, one in the theory of several complex variables and the other in generalized relativity. He achieved the result of one of these two conjectures in cooperation with Professor Siu. Professor Siu has over the past years made outstanding contributions in the domain of several complex variables.

Professors Yau and Siu arrived in Beijing on July 17 and 30 respectively, at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, to give lectures at the Academy's Institute of Mathematics. At today's meeting, Vice-Premier Fang Yi thanked them for their lectures and said he hopes they will offer many suggestions about China's research work in mathematics. Present on the occasion were Qian Sanqiang, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Tian Fangzeng, deputy director of the Academy's Institute of Mathematics.

Meeting With American Geologist

OW101344 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 10 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 10 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Fang Yi met with American geologist Professor K. J. Hsu and Mrs. Hsu here this morning. Professor Hsu is a specialist in sedimentation and plate tectonics, and is president of the International Association of Sedimentologists. He arrived in China last March and has been giving lectures and acting as a consultant for the past five months at the invitation of the State Geological Bureau.

Vice-Premier Fang Yi said to Professor Hsu: "Your work here has been of great help to China's programme of geological research." He expressed deep appreciation of Professor Hsu's contribution in the form of both field work and lectures. Professor Hsu said it had been a pleasure to work alongside fellow geologists in China, and expressed his readiness to continue making contributions to China's modernization programme. Present for the occasion were Zhang Tongyu, deputy director of the State Geological Bureau, and Wang Zejiu, vice-president of the Academy of Geological Sciences. Sun Daguang, director of the State Geological Bureau, gave a banquet in honour of Professor Hsu and his family here yesterday.

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GU MU FETES JAPANESE TRADE ASSOCIATION OFFICIAL

OW111524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 11 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 11 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Gu Mu met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this evening with Ichizo Kimura, director general of the Kansai chapter of the Japan International Trade Promotion Association, and other Japanese friends, and later gave a dinner in their honour. Liang Lingguang, Chinese minister of light industry, was among those present on the occasion. Ichizo Kimura arrived in Beijing yesterday.

GENG BIAO RECEIVES JAPANESE BROADCASTING BUREAU OFFICIALS

OW111534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 11 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 11 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Geng Biao met this afternoon with Takeshi Tanaka, director-general of the Japan Broadcasting Bureau, and a Sino-Japanese T. V. crew who are preparing a film on the famous "Silk Road". In April this year, the Central Television Station of the People's Republic of China and the Japan Broadcasting Corporation reached an agreement on jointly making a full-length T.V. documentary on the "Silk Road". The television crew conducted investigations along the Silk Road from Xian through Gansu and Xinjiang between May and July and discussed the plan for making the film. They decided to begin shooting the scenes this month.

At this afternoon's meeting, Director-General Takeshi Tanaka said that the Japanese cameramen would actively cooperate with their Chinese colleagues in producing a good film. Vice-Premier Geng Biao said: "The places where the Silk Road passes through are sparsely populated. I am sure, however, that the Chinese and Japanese technicians can certainly surmount all difficulties and fulfill the task successfully." The Chinese vice-premier also answered the questions raised by the Japanese friends about China's modernization. Present on the occasion were Li Lianqing, deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administration, and Kenzo Yoshida, Japanese ambassador to China.

SINO-JAPAN TREATY ANNIVERSARY MARKED BY PRESS, ARTS

MAINICHI SHIMBUN, YOMIURI SHIMBUN Articles

OW111348 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 11 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, August 11 (XINHUA)--The signing of the treaty of peace and friendship between China and Japan shows the world that the two countries will never allow the past misfortune to be repeated but will work for the laying of a foundation for peace and stability in Asia, declared the Japanese paper MAINICHI SHIMBUN in an editorial yesterday in celebration of the first anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Japanese treaty. The editorial said that since the signing of the treaty (August 12, 1978), Japan has strengthened its diplomatic activities in Southeast Asia and at world-wide summits conferences.

YOMIURI SHIMBUN pointed out in an article today that after the signing of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty, exchange of visits between the two countries has notably increased. Last year the visitors from both countries totalled 46,000. Japanese export to China in the first half of this year reached 2,052 million U.S. dollars, an increase of 66 percent over the corresponding period of last year, and its import from China was 1,286 million dollars which is 42 percent higher than the preceding year.

The Sino-Japanese relations have now come to a period of firm and effective development following the warm atmosphere in which the diplomatic relations was established and the treaty was signed, the article concluded.

KOMEI SHIMBUN Editorial

OW121638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 12 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, August 12 (XINHUA)--The Japanese paper KOMEI SHIMBUN today hoped that the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty would become a truly starting point for ever-lasting peace and friendship between the two peoples.

In an editorial welcoming the first anniversary of the treaty, it says, "In the past year, there were more exchanges in trade, culture, education and other fields between the two countries and the road of peace and amity has broadened steadily." "In the days to come, the two countries should strictly adhere to all the principles stipulated in the treaty, so that the existing relations of peace and friendship would last for ever," it adds.

The anti-hegemonism clause in the text of the treaty is "of epoch-making significance," it notes. Generally speaking, it says, the treaty has been carried out smoothly since its signing to the delight of the people. After the two visits of Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping to Japan, Deng Yingchao, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, and the China-Japan friendship ship also came to the country. Economic cooperation between the two countries is proceeding effectively and it will surely become closer in the future.

PRC-NHK Concert

OW111843 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 11 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, August 11 (XINHUA)--On the eve of the first anniversary of the signing of the China-Japan treaty of peace and friendship, 47 Chinese musicians of the Central Radio Orchestra joined Japan's NHK Symphony orchestra at a concert here this evening.

Among the 2,000 spectators at the concert were Tan Zhenlin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Huang Zhen and Yao Zhongming, minister and vice-minister of culture; Han Nianlong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Li Lianqing, deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administration; and Lu Ji, president of the Union of Chinese Musicians. Japanese Ambassador to China Kenzo Yoshida and Mrs. Yoshida also attended. After leaving Beijing, the Japanese orchestra will give two more concerts in Guangzhou.

Japanese Troupe Celebration

OW121608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 12 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Tokyo, August 12 (XINHUA)--Chinese and Japanese songs and dances were sung and performed at a party held here last night to mark the first anniversary of the signing of the China-Japan peace and friendship treaty.

The Chinese artists who have come to study the "Music of Silk Road" festival attended the party which was organized by the Japanese Shinseisaku troupe. Soichi Goto, mayor of Oji, officials from the Chinese Embassy and Chinese students studying here were also present.

Addressing the party, head of the troupe Miho Mayama, said that the past year following the signing of the Japan-China treaty witnessed such a rapid increase of exchanges between the two peoples in various aspects that one year exceeds ten. Miho Mayama wished that the exchange between the two peoples and artists should further develop, and that they should learn from each other and make efforts to further this friendship. "The East Is Red", "Song in Praise of Premier Zhou" and other Chinese songs were sung at the Party and dances such as "Lotus Dance" and "Japan-China Friendship March" performed. A placard inscribed with "Long Live the Friendship Between the Japanese and Chinese Peoples" brought the evening to a climax.

People's Navy Play

OW121652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 12 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, July 12 (XINHUA)--A modern Chinese drama depicting friendship between two ordinary Chinese and Japanese families, was staged here this evening to mark the occasion of the first anniversary of the signing of the peace and friendship treaty between China and Japan. The play "Green Is the Mountain and Red Is the Flower" was staged by the Modern Drama Troupe of the People's Navy.

The director Yao Sicheng of the play told a XINHUA reporter that the play is a tribute to Sino-Japanese friendship. During the rehearsal the Modern Drama Troupe received enthusiastic help from Japanese students studying at the Beijing Foreign Language Institute, including the granddaughter of Kenzo Matsumura, who was a long-time friend of the Chinese people, and Keiko Saga, niece of Hitoshi Saga, the wife of the last Chinese emperor's brother. They taught the Chinese players the customs, habits and manners of the Japanese people and gave their opinions about stage design. The playwright Li Huang said that militarism, hegemonism and violence are causes of suffering of people of all nationalities. This common suffering had built a bridge of friendship between the two peoples which would endure from generation to generation.

PRC PLANS TO EXPORT OIL, USE COAL FOR DOMESTIC ENERGY

OW110142 Tokyo KYODO in English 0112 GMT 11 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing August 11 (KYODO)--China will set aside its oil output mainly for exports while seeking a full use of its coal reserves to meet the domestic energy requirements, Chinese energy officials have told a visiting Japanese delegation.

The delegation from Japan's Institute of Energy and Economy, a semi-official organization, had met Vice Premier Kang Shien and other Chinese officials since arriving here August 6. China last year turned out 104,050,000 tons of crude oil, with its exports estimated at no more than 10 million tons. Members of the delegation said Beijing leaders apparently felt that the best way to achieve the modernization targets was to export more oil and earn foreign currency to pay for the import of advanced Western technology and facilities.

The Chinese parliament, which met in June and July, decided to devote a major effort to the exploration of the country's rich oil reserves. Arrangements have been made to tap offshore oil resources in cooperation with U.S. and European oil companies. In view of Beijing's policy, China's potential capacity to export crude oil will get a major boost by 1985, delegation members said. They said the delegation had been told by Beijing officials that China had no immediate plan to step up its nuclear energy development.

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DPRK PAPER COMMENTARY ON ROK MILITARY EXERCISES NOTED

OW111253 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 11 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, August 11 (XINHUA)--South Korea hopes to improve the operational coordination among the different arms of the puppet army and to make preparations for a new war against the North, said the Korean paper NODONG SINMUN today.

The paper said this when commenting on the military exercises conducted yesterday by the Seoul puppet clique with the mobilization of different arms in the central western sector of the demarcation line.

The commentary pointed out that the holding of the military exercises shows that the puppet clique is not interested at all in the peace of Korea or her peaceful reunification and that the danger of a war in Korea comes precisely from the South. It added that through the military exercises, the South Korean puppets are creating a terror-ridden atmosphere and thereby threatening the people of Korea. The Korean people will not tolerate the criminal acts of the puppets. The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique must stop running riot and act with discretion.

USSR ISSUES VISAS TO SOUTH KOREANS FOR MOSCOW MEETING

OW100119 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 8 Aug 79 OW

[Text] According to a XINHUA report from Tokyo, the Soviet Government on 6 August issued entry visas to 16 persons, including (Pak Kwang-sa), chairman of the South Korean Political Association, so that they can attend the world politics conference at the State University of Moscow to be held from 12 through 18 August in the Soviet Union. According to Japan's YOMIURI report, (Pak Kwang-sa) and others applied for entry visas at the Soviet Embassy in Japan on 4 August. They were approved by the Soviet Government in only 2 days.

PRC, MONGOLIA SIGN GOODS EXCHANGE PROTOCOL

OW110222 Beijing XINHUA in English 0215 GMT 11 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, August 10 (XINHUA)--A protocol on mutual supply of goods for 1979 between China and Mongolia was signed here today. Zhen Yishan, leader of the Chinese trade delegation and deputy minister of foreign trade, and N. Ochirbal, head of the Mongolian trade delegation and deputy minister of foreign trade, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments. Mongolian Minister of Foreign Trade Yondongiin Ochir and members of both delegations were present on the occasion. The Chinese trade delegation arrived here yesterday.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE LECTURER--Professor (Hoshaku) of Shinsho University, Japan, is currently on a lecture tour at the Suzhou Silk Industry College of Jiangsu Province. On 6 August he gave his first lecture, which was on statistical management methods in the silk industry, before personages of China's silk industry circles. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Aug 79 OW]

ROSENTHAL VISIT, HOLBROOKE'S REMARKS NOTED

OW101926 Beijing XINHUA in English 1911 GMT 10 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 10 (XINHUA)--A U.S. congressional delegation led by Benjamin Rosenthal visited Vietnam on August 8 and 9 and had talks with Vietnamese secretary of state without portfolio, assisting the premier in foreign affairs Nguyen Co Thach and Vice-Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son on the Vietnamese refugee problem.

Rosenthal said at a press conference in Hanoi yesterday at the end of the visit that Vietnamese officials told the American congressmen that the moratorium on the outflow of refugees is Vietnam's "permanent policy." Nguyen Co Thach nodded in approval. At the same time, REUTER reported that a U.S. congressman said that Nguyen Co Thach disclosed during the talks yesterday that there are still a million more people waiting to leave Vietnam.

On the same day, both Nguyen Co Thach and Hoang Bich Son told U.S. newsmen that Vietnam desired normalized relations with the United States. REUTER also reported that Nguyen Co Thach had said that talks on the normalization of relations with the United States "were taking place." Directed against Nguyen Co Thach's remarks, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke said in a statement on the same day that "it is not true, however, that renewed movement toward normalization of relations is underway." He added that there had been no talks, secret or otherwise, on normalizing relations since last autumn. "Vietnam's actions towards its neighbours and its policies towards its own people, resulting in a flood of refugees, have made it impossible for the U.S. to continue with normalization," he stressed.

The U.S. congressional delegation arrived in Hanoi after its investigations of Indochinese refugees in Hong Kong, Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia. On August 6, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry announced the cancellation of the U.S. congressional delegation's Hanoi trip on the grounds that R. Drinan, member of the delegation, had denounced Vietnam as "one of the worst violators of human rights" when the delegation visited Hong Kong. But on the following day, Vietnam changed its mind and declared that it was ready to welcome the delegation.

Prior to this, it was reported that Richard Holbrooke had sent a cable to the Vietnamese Government asking Vietnam to consider a proposal by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance that the U.S. congressional delegation be allowed to visit Hanoi. Answering a related question raised at a news briefing on August 8, U.S. State Department spokesman T. Reston stressed, "We made no offer to give them anything in return for the receiving of Congressman Rosenthal's delegation."

VCP JOURNAL CITED ON SRV PARTY PURGE

OW111910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1901 GMT 11 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 11 (XINHUA)--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam has recently instructed its organizations at all levels "to complete as soon as possible the expulsion of members not up to the standard of a party member." This was disclosed by the party's organ TAP CHI CONG SAN (COMMUNISM) in an editorial in its No. 7 issue.

This is a further escalation of the purge undertaken by the Le Duan clique to tighten control of the party, persecute and discriminate against party members who disagree with them.

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The editorial lays particular stress on taking understanding of the new situation and new tasks and opposition to China as a yardstick for measuring the political consciousness of party members. Those who "are not up to the political standard" and those "lacking fighting will" are to be expelled from the party. It was reported that in its purge directive, the Central Committee of the C.P.V.N. instructed its organizations at all levels to regard the expulsion of "unqualified members" and those "beyond any hope of reform" as a decisive, important task for the success of the revolution. The editorial complained about the slowness and delay of the purge in the recent past. It also complained that in many places, the purge became a mere formality, was not carried out seriously and in accordance with the instruction of the party Central Committee. It emphasized that the job must be completed by the end of 1979.

SRV ECONOMY TROUBLED, SHORTAGES NOTED IN PRODUCTION, FOOD

OW101350 Beijing XINHUA in English 1214 GMT 10 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 10 (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese national economy is riddled with troubles as industrial and agricultural production have fallen short of targets. This has led to a short supply of daily necessities, soaring prices and a poor life for the people.

According to Vietnamese press reports, a poor early rice harvest was reaped this year both in north and south Vietnam. Coarse grain and cash crops fell short of production plans and some maize producing areas reported crop failures with the per-hectare yield varying from 800 to 900 kilogrammes only. Many factories and enterprises also failed to hit the state quotas for the first half of this year. Small handicrafts in various provinces in north Vietnam fulfilled only 40.5 per cent of the yearly plans. Production plans for three principal products--machinery, chemical goods and building materials--were completed by only 40 per cent. The Hong Gai coal mine, a major coal producer in Vietnam, met only 38.9 per cent of this year's production target. Many other enterprises in chemical, textile, paper and metallurgical industries also did not fulfil their half-year production plans.

The decline in production has brought adverse effects on people's livelihood. Almost all daily necessities are sold to "card" holders who often find it difficult to get what they want. In Hanoi, no sugar has been on the market since last April. Vegetables and fruits are in very short supply. Even in the biggest store of the city goods are scarce with the shop-windows as an exception. Prices of meat, fish, rice, eggs, plastic sandals, thermos flasks are mounting in the "free markets". Quantities of rice at grain shops in Hanoi are often stolen. Today, Vietnam is riddled with graft, corruption and theft.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON SRV PRESENCE IN KAMPUCHEA

HK101033 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Aug 79 p 5 HK

[Short commentary on international affairs: "Futile Sophistry"]

[Text] The Vietnamese authorities, in collusion with their master, the Soviet Union, and their flunky, the puppet regime in Phnom Penh, recently tried to justify their invasion of Kampuchea as conforming to the principles of the UN Charter and the nonaligned movement.

The Hanoi-Moscow duet was obviously timed with the forthcoming meetings of the 34th UN General Assembly and the 6th summit of nonaligned nations. The Vietnamese authorities vainly hoped they would be cleared of the charge of aggression against Kampuchea and would be able to legalize the status of the puppet regime in Phnom Penh. They also hoped that they would be able to withstand mounting world pressure for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea so Hanoi could continue to pursue its policy of aggression and expansion.

Vietnam's flagrant aggression against Kampuchea can hardly be covered up by the Hanoi-Moscow duet. To whitewash their aggression against Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities have resorted to vile means without any success. Hanoi's assertion that its aggression against Kampuchea "conforms to the principles of the UN Charter and the nonaligned movement" is thus nothing but a fond dream.

The UN Charter advocates amity and good neighborly relations among the nations as a means of safeguarding world peace and security. It clearly stipulates that "all members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the purposes of the United Nations." According to the UN Charter's principles, to unleash a war of aggression constitutes the gravest international crime. By dispatching nearly 200,000 troops to invade Kampuchea and occupy its capital and vast tracts of land, Vietnam has grossly violated the UN Charter. The Vietnamese authorities now have the impudence to describe their act of aggression as an action of "pure international unity and friendship" and as conforming to the UN Charter, and vilify the worldwide call for the pullout of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea as "interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs." The logic based on the assertion that aggression is justified will get nowhere in the international community.

Moreover, it is all the more preposterous for the Vietnamese to allege that their aggression in Kampuchea "conforms to the principles of the nonaligned movement." Nominally a nonaligned nation, Vietnam has actually formed a military alliance with the Soviet Union, a superpower, by signing the Soviet-Vietnamese pact. The Vietnamese authorities have shut their eyes to the principles of the nonaligned movement when they unleashed their aggression against the nonaligned Democratic Kampuchea. The principles of the nonaligned movement demand that its member nations respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of other nations, oppose wars of aggression, refuse to enter into alliances with any of the big powers or join military blocs. There is no provision in the documents of the nonaligned movement permitting a nonaligned nation to send troops to occupy a neighboring country. Vietnam has completely betrayed the principles of the nonaligned movement by launching a brutal war of aggression against Kampuchea in order to realize its wild ambition for regional hegemony and serve the Soviet Union in its global strategy. It is an outrageous insult to the nonaligned movement for Vietnam to try to insert its puppets in Phnom Penh into the movement and thereby justify its aggression with the principles of the movement.

The root cause of the present tension in the Indochina Peninsula and in Southeast Asia lies in Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea in an attempt to dominate Southeast Asia. To defend Kampuchea's national independence and peace and security in the region, Vietnamese troops must be withdrawn from Kampuchea. This is also an important issue which has a vital bearing on the defense of the principle of international relations, the UN Charter and the principles of the nonaligned movement. Before irrefutable facts and the world press, no amount of Vietnamese or Soviet sophistries can clear their guilt of aggression or absolve them from punishment.

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LATE JULY FIGHTING IN KAMPUCHEA REPORTED

OW110856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 11 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 11 (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean Revolutionary Army and guerrillas have once again freed Rong Gok village, a major enemy stronghold in Mongkol Borei District, Battambang Province, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported. This was the result of repeated assaults they mounted on the strongholds and convoys of Vietnamese aggressors in Bavei, Pailin, Mongkol Borei and other places on Battambang front from July 24 to 31.

From July 21 to 25, the guerrilla forces on Kompong Cham-Kompong Thom front, launched attacks on Vietnamese invaders in some parts of Stung Trang and Baray districts, killing and wounding many enemy troops, destroying three military vehicles and capturing a batch of weapons. On July 30, guerrillas in Kompong Chhnang Province intercepted an enemy truck loaded with grain in Khlong Popok. They killed several enemymen on board and seized the grain and weapons. Since mid-July the Revolutionary Army and guerrillas have eliminated many Vietnamese aggressors and liberated many villages in Koh Kong, Ratanakiri and Stung Treng provinces.

KAMPUCHEAN 'PUPPETS' DESERT TO LIBERATED AREAS

OW110858 Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 11 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 11 (XINHUA)--Officials of two Kampuchean puppet "village committees" in Tram Kak District, Takeo Province, came over to the liberated areas on July 27, according to a Radio Democratic Kampuchea broadcast. The puppet officials had killed eight Vietnamese invaders and set free 12 innocent villagers, the radio said.

On July 25, 10 puppet "village committee" officials in Chhouk District, Kampot Province, killed seven Vietnamese aggressors with the support of guerrillas when they were infuriated by the Vietnamese looting of rice and buffaloes in the countryside. In mid-July, eight self-defence corps members of Samrong District, Kompong Speu Province, killed a dozen of Vietnamese aggressor troops before they joined the Revolutionary Army. At the end of July, five members of the puppet self-defence corps killed nine Vietnamese engaged in looting in a village and then came over to the liberated areas.

SRV TROOPS IN LAOS TESTING SOVIET POISON GAS

OW111300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 11 Aug 79 OW

[Text] London, August 11 (XINHUA)--Vietnamese troops are using Russian poison gas to kill Meo tribesmen in northern Laos, according to a report in the DAILY TELEGRAPH here today.

Entitled "Vietnam Troops' Using Death Gas on Tribesmen", the report says the gas attacks were described by refugees arriving in Thailand and points out that other evidence has been collated by American intelligence sources. The Kremlin is suspected of using remote areas to test out its extensive capability for chemical warfare, it notes. According to one report, it adds, a Soviet general recently visited one of the four depots in Laos where gas is stored.

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The paper quotes David Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff at the Pentagon, as pointing out earlier this year that the Soviet military was better equipped and trained than any other force for this kind of horrific activity. He spoke of Moscow's improving capabilities with a variety of modern chemical agents, multiple delivery systems and "tactical doctrine" for large-scale use.

THAI OFFICIAL VIEWS SRV POLICY, NEGOTIATING STYLE

OW111522 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 11 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Bangkok, August 11 (XINHUA)--Thailand will wait and see if Vietnam will keep its word that it won't allow Vietnamese refugees out of the country, Lieutenant Commander Prasong Soonsiri, deputy secretary general of the National Security Council of Thailand, told reporters here today.

Prasong expressed the view that Vietnam sometimes acted contrary to what it said. He cited as an example the delayed negotiations between Thailand and Vietnam on the Thai Government's proposed repatriation of Vietnamese refugees of the period when the Vietnamese people were fighting against the French colonialists. He said: "Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong used to stress that there would be no problem on the issue. However, the Vietnamese delegation and ours have met several times but not reached any resolution on the matter. Negotiations were disrupted when Vietnam claimed its delegation was sick. Since then we have not been contacted by Vietnam on the issue."

SINGAPORE MINISTER ON KAMPUCHEA, ASEAN

OW101658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1648 GMT 10 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, August 10 (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean problem could be solved only when Vietnamese troops have unconditionally withdrawn from Kampuchea and when the people there are allowed to exercise their right to national self-determination, said A. Rahim Ishak, Singapore's senior minister of state for foreign affairs, according to a report of the Singapore paper NANYANG SIANG PAU.

During an interview with reporters on August 7, Rahim Ishak also said that the most immediate problem that ASEAN is facing is the danger that the conflict in Kampuchea may be extended to Thailand. It could be done intentionally by Vietnam or as a result of Vietnam's hot-pursuit policy. He stressed that the ASEAN countries must adopt a very firm stand to safeguard ASEAN's solidarity and ensure Thailand's territorial integrity against intervention.

PHILIPPINES REDUCES IMPORTS OF FOREIGN OIL

OW100838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 10 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Manila, August 10 (XINHUA)--Increased domestic oil production and use of other local energy resources may have already saved the country an amount of 91.64 million dollars for the first half of 1979, according to figures released by the Ministry of Energy.

In a report, the ministry said local energy resources (including hydrothermal, coal and geothermal) contributed 10.2 per cent of the total amount of energy consumed by the country during the first six months of this year as against 5.2 per cent in the same period of last year. This brought down the country's dependence on imported energy from 94.8 per cent to only 89.8 per cent.

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Domestic oil which is produced at Nido area of Palawan contributed 1,711 million barrels, worth about 34.22 million dollars or about 3.8 per cent of the total energy consumption in the period. The Nido fields are expected to contribute nine million barrels of oil by the end of the year, or about 10 per cent of the country's total oil import needs.

MANILA PAPER ON NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

OW121253 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 12 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Manila, August 12 (XINHUA)--The non-aligned movement must persist in its original orientation, says the SUNDAY EXPRESS here in an article today. The essence of non-alignment means: "Independent states without any subservient ties to any of the world's leading powers", it adds.

The article recalls that during the pre-summit ministerial meeting in Colombo, certain countries tried to bring the Heng Samrin regime into the conference and was denied by the Sri Lanka Government. "Sri Lanka's action was understandable," it says, "the United Nations continues to recognise the Government of Pol Pot as the legitimate government of Kampuchea, and, within the non-aligned movement itself, nine member nations have so far recognised the present occupants of Phnom Penh".

"The issue which will perhaps test the strength of the movement is the question of Cuba's coming chairmanship of the group. Uneasy stirrings have been heard within the 88-member movement ever since Cuba began its outright role as Moscow's henchman in Africa," it says. "Certainly, what is at stake in the forthcoming sixth summit of the non-alignment movement is its future direction and perhaps even its survival", the article notes in conclusion.

HUA GUOFENG GREETES SRI LANKA PRIME MINISTER UPON ARRIVAL

OWL22341 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 12 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka this morning arrived in Beijing by plane for a formal friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. He was warmly greeted by Premier Hua Guofeng, Vice Premier Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamei, Minister of Water Conservancy Qian Zhengying, Vice Foreign Minister Han Nianlong and Vice Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Wei Yuming.

Accompanying Prime Minister Premadasa during his visit are his wife (Kema) Premadasa, Ranil Wickremasinghe, minister of youth affairs and employment and vice foreign minister, and others.

When Prime Minister Premadasa, his wife and party stepped down from the plane, Premier Hua Guofeng and Vice Premier Li Xiannian warmly shook hands with them to welcome the distinguished guests from a friendly neighboring state. A grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport.

Welcoming Remarks

OWL30152 Beijing XINHUA in English 0145 GMT 13 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 13--Ranasinghe Premadasa, prime minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Mrs. Premadasa and their party arrived in Beijing by plane early this morning. Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng and Vice-Premier Li Xiannian and his wife Lin Jiamei went to the airport and warmly greeted the distinguished guests from Sri Lanka.

Prime Minister Premadasa has come to China on an official visit at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

Today, red flags and streamers bearing welcome slogans flew over the main streets of the city and the national flags of China and Sri Lanka were raised at Tiananmen Square.

At half past six, Prime Minister and Mrs. Premadasa walked down the red carpeted ramp. Premier Hua and Vice-Premier Li enthusiastically shook hands with the distinguished guests and Premier Hua Guofeng said: "Your Excellency, I welcome you to China." The Sri Lankan prime minister replied: "I am very happy to have this opportunity to visit China."

A welcoming ceremony was held at the airport. The national anthems of Sri Lanka and China were played by a military band. Premier Hua Guofeng and Prime Minister Premadasa reviewed the guard of honour made up of members of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Also present at the airport to greet the distinguished Sri Lankan guests were Qian Zhengying, minister of water conservancy; Han Nianlong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Wei Yuming, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Sun Shengwei, Chinese ambassador to Sri Lanka, and others.

On hand were the Sri Lankan ambassador to China, C.R. Dias Desinghe and Mrs. Desinghe, the visiting Hewisi Music and Dance Troupe from Sri Lanka and diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to China.

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RENMIN RIBAO Editorial

OW122002 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1451 GMT 12 Aug 79 OW

["Text" of RENMIN RIBAO 13 August editorial: "A Warm Welcome to the Distinguished Guests From Sri Lanka"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 August--Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and his wife will arrive in Beijing today for an official, friendly visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. With friendly feelings toward the distinguished guests from Sri Lanka, the Chinese people extend a warm welcome to them.

Sri Lanka is a beautiful, rich country with an age-old culture and ancient traditions. The industrious and brave Sri Lankan people have a glorious tradition in waging anti-imperialist struggles. Since independence they have made unremitting efforts in eliminating the colonialist forces in an endeavor to safeguard and consolidate national independence and develop the national economy and culture and have scored marked achievements. The Chinese people heartily rejoice over the successes of the Sri Lankan people on the road of independence and development. The Sri Lankan Government has consistently followed a foreign policy of peace, neutrality and nonalignment, opposed the imperialist policy of aggression and war and made valuable contributions to the Afro-Asian people's cause of solidarity against imperialism. As a result, its role and status in international affairs is rising steadily.

The recent ministerial meeting of the coordinating bureau of nonaligned countries in Colombo reiterated the basic principles and purposes of the nonaligned movement, stressed its internal unity, thus making positive contributions for the Sixth Conference of Heads of State and Government of Nonaligned Countries scheduled to take place in September. This was all due thanks to the joint efforts of the host country--Sri Lanka--and a majority of the participating countries.

The people of China and Sri Lanka have been linked by profound traditional friendship since ancient times. They have always sympathized with and supported each other in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism. Since diplomatic relations were established between China and Sri Lanka, the friendship between the two peoples has made new advances and the political, economic and cultural cooperation and interchange between the two countries have been strengthened continuously. This friendly cooperation and traditional friendship have been further strengthened and developed in recent years.

We are convinced that Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa's present visit to China will be a new contribution to the further consolidation and expansion of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

XINHUA REVIEWS SRI LANKA'S FOREIGN POLICY

OW121524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 12 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Colombo, August 12 (XINHUA)--Sri Lanka, following a foreign policy of peace, neutrality and non-alignment, plays a positive role in international affairs. It upheld at previous non-aligned conferences the objective and principles of the non-aligned movement and made great efforts to promote its relations of friendship and cooperation with various countries, particularly the neighboring and the Third World countries.

Sri Lanka is one of the sponsor countries of the non-aligned movement. Its leaders have on many occasions enunciated the principle of non-alignment as the mainstay of the country's foreign policy. Since the Fifth Non-Aligned Summit in Colombo, it has acted as chairman of the movement.

Over the past three years, its representatives have worked in close coordination with the representatives of the vast majority at all non-aligned meetings and made beneficial contributions to upholding the purpose and principles of the movement and its unity. Last June, the current coordinating bureau of the non-aligned movement held its last ministerial meeting in Colombo, which was an important preparatory meeting for the Sixth Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Non-Aligned Countries in Havana next month. At the meeting, representatives of the overwhelming majority of countries made a strong call that the non-aligned movement should free itself from the rivalry between the big powers and blocs and maintain its independent and non-bloc character. But, the Cuban and Vietnamese representatives who insisted that the Soviet Union is the "natural ally" of the non-aligned movement tried to impede the normal progress of the meeting, bringing it almost to a split.

However, the host country Sri Lanka upheld the basic principle of non-alignment. President J. R. Jayewardene pointed out in his inaugural address that "non-alignment with either of the two superpowers constituted and still constitutes the fundamental tenet" of the movement. In solidarity with the majority of the non-aligned countries, Sri Lanka, working arduously and patiently and in consultation with other member states, finally got rid of the obstruction and interference inside and outside of the movement. The conference, instead of splitting, kept firmly to its political orientation of opposing imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and not joining any bloc, and achieved positive results to the praise of world opinion. To oppose the rivalry and expansion of the two superpowers in the Indian Ocean, Sri Lanka was the first country which proposed to establish "a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean" in order to defend peace and security in the region. This proposal reflects the common aspirations of the Indian Ocean countries to safeguard their national independence and state sovereignty and resist external aggression and expansion and has won wider and wider support from the peoples.

Sri Lanka has actively promoted its relations with the neighbouring and the Third World countries. President Jayewardene visited India and Nepal last October. The Indian prime minister paid a return visit to Sri Lanka last February. President Jayewardene sent his special envoys and various missions to visit Pakistan, Bangladesh, Maldives and other countries. Trade, shipping, culture and technical cooperation agreements have been signed with these countries. Sri Lanka maintains close relations with the Southeast Asian countries Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines. The friendly exchanges between them have played an active role in the peace and stability of Southeast Asia. There are new developments in the friendly relations and economic cooperation between Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia, Romania, Japan, Canada, Australia, West Europe and the Third World countries.

China and Sri Lanka have traditional relations of friendship. Soon after the new government of Sri Lanka came into power in October, 1977 President Jayewardene sent the minister of trade as his special envoy to China on the occasion of the twentyfifth anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Sri Lanka trade agreement, bringing new progress to the relations between the two countries. In June 1978, Vice Premier Geng Biao paid a visit to Sri Lanka and was accorded a warm and cordial reception by the Sri Lanka Government and personages of all circles. The forthcoming visit of Sri Lanka Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa to China will certainly deepen the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

JI PENGFEI MEETS LUXEMBOURG COMMUNIST LEAGUE DELEGATION

OW120831 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822 GMT 12 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 12 (XINHUA)--Ji Pengfei, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the C.P.C., recently met with a delegation of the Central Committee of the Luxembourg Communist League. The delegation is led by Charles Doerner, the principle leading member of the league. They had a cordial conversation. Feng Xuan, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the party Central Committee, was present at the meeting. Since its arrival in China on July 20, the delegation has visited the cities of Beijing, Shanghai, Nanjing, Wuxi, and Changsha as well as Shaoshan, the birthplace of the late Chairman Mao Zedong.

NEW ITALIAN GOVERNMENT WINS VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

OW121600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1535 GMT 12 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Rome, August 11 (XINHUA)--The three-party coalition government of Christian Democrat Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga won a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies today, ending the longest government crisis in Italy's post-war history.

Cossiga's Government is Italy's 42nd since the fall of fascism in 1943. The vote in the Lower House was 287-242, with 65 abstentions. The coalition partners of the Christian Democrats, the Liberals and Social Democrats, voted in favour, while the Socialists and the Republicans abstained. The "no" votes were cast by members of the second-largest Communist Party and Radicals. Prime Minister Cossiga pledged during the debate on the government programme before voting that the government will give priority to resolving inflation, energy and housing problems.

The current government crisis began on January 31 when the Communist Party withdrew its support, causing the downfall of the Andreotti Government. The three-party coalition government formed on March 21 failed to win a vote of confidence. In the general elections held in advance in early June, no party won a majority. The Christian Democrats insisted on the non-participation of the Communist Party in the government, while the latter declared its intention to go to the opposition if denied access to government posts. Therefore, whether the Christian Democratic Party could win the support of the third largest Socialist Party became a key factor in resolving the government crisis, and Andreotti, Craxi and Pandolfi all failed to form a government because the two parties were unable to reach compromise. Cossiga, a Christian Democrat and former interior minister, had at last succeeded in forming the government following 48-hour behind-the-scene consultations after his nomination on August 2.

Many Italian papers pointed out that the new government was the outcome of "truce" among all parties before the summer holiday. The disputes among the parties were shelved for the time being. The government only has a fragile majority in Parliament and is facing a series of difficult problems including energy shortages and inflation.

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Senate Vote of Confidence

OW130720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 13 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Rome, August 12 (XINHUA)--Italy's new government led by Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga today won a vote of confidence in the Senate after gaining support in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday. The seven-month government crisis has thus ended. The Senate voted with 153 in favour and 118 against, according to an official announcement. The new government, formed on August 4, consists of Christian Democrats, Social Democrats and Liberals.

SWITZERLAND REJECTS USSR CHARGES ON DIPLOMAT'S DEATH

OW101356 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 10 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Geneva, August 9 (XINHUA)--The Swiss Government rejected as "completely absurd" a Moscow charge against Switzerland concerning the death of a Soviet diplomat in that country, according to press reports here today.

The diplomat, Leonid Panchenko, was found dead at a hotel in Aarau, near Zurich, on April 7. A London-based Soviet official at the International Cocoa Organization, Panchenko was then attending a conference of that organization. An autopsy made by the Swiss police showed that Panchenko had taken a lethal dose of barbiturates, topped with alcohol, thereby establishing that he had committed suicide. The body was handed over to Panchenko's family members at the Soviet Embassy on April 20. Four months later, the Moscow paper IZVESTIYA in an article yesterday alleged that Panchenko had been "murdered". It accused Swiss counter-intelligence services of being involved in the affair and being "accomplices". The Soviet Government also delivered a diplomatic note to Switzerland concerning the affair by the end of July.

The Swiss official reaction to the Soviet charge was immediate. Ulrich Hubacher, spokesman of the Federal Justice and Political Department, yesterday denounced the Soviet charge as "completely absurd". He told reporters, "We categorically reject the severe accusations of the IZVESTIYA and the Soviet authorities." A spokesman of the Foreign Affairs Department, Hansjoerg Renk, pointed out that the affair was nothing new, but it was the first time that this was raised to the diplomatic level.

XINHUA CORRESPONDENT REVIEWS SPAIN'S ECONOMY

OW101408 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 10 Aug 79 OW

["Economic Situation in Spain"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Madrid, August 10 (XINHUA correspondent)--Spain's foreign exchange and gold reserves have registered an all-time high in history while industrial production in some principal departments continued to rise. Unemployment is still serious and inflation is worsening.

Because of a marked drop in the unfavourable trade balance and a favourable international payments situation, in particular, a sharp increase in income from tourism and foreign investments, the Spanish foreign exchange and gold reserves increased by 531 million U.S. dollars in June to a total of 12,100 million dollars, which is close to the total external debts of 14,000 million dollars, thus reinforcing Spain's capability of paying external debts.

In the first five months of this year, Spain registered a trade deficit of 2,300 million U.S. dollars, 17.2 per cent lower than the corresponding period last year. It gained 2,600 million U.S. dollars of foreign exchange from tourism in the first six months, a 35.5 per cent increase over the same period last year. Foreign investments approved by the Spanish Government totalled 482 million dollars, a 27 per cent increase in comparison with the same period last year.

In industrial production, steel output stood at 6.12 million tons in the first six months, 7.9 per cent more than in the same period last year; power output reached 51,618 million kWh, a 7.3 per cent increase over the same period last year. The production of home electrical appliances in the first five months this year was 11 per cent higher than in the same period in 1978, but production showed a decline in the automobile and some other industries. The output of limousines dropped by 4.8 per cent in the first half of this year.

Unemployment poses a serious problem to Spain's economic development. Despite the government efforts to solve the problem in recent years, unemployment reached 1.22 million by the end of last June, an increase of 283,000 over the same period of last year.

Inflation stood at 15.8 per cent in the first half of this year, higher than what was predicted by the government. The average price index of consumer goods went up by 7.3 per cent in the first half of this year as compared with that of the same period last year, with big increases registered in the prices of food, clothing and medicines, transport fares, and house prices and rents. But there is no corresponding rise in workers' wages. This has caused a decline in the purchasing power of the people. Negotiations are going on between the trade unions, the management and the government for an adjustment of the wage scale, but the divergence of opinions among the three parties remains wide.

The rise in oil prices on the world market has caused great concern. People fear that this may have a serious adverse effect on the economy, as Spain depends on import for 95 per cent of the crude oil it needs, and oil accounts for one fourth of the money it pays for imports. As most of the state-owned enterprises are running at a loss, the steep rise in oil prices would force the government to slow down the tempo of economic growth. A recent survey of a number of entrepreneurs by the Ministry of Industry showed that their enterprises may have to reduce production in the coming season.

BRIEFS

OPERA TROUPE IN NETHERLANDS--Beijing, August 3--The Beijing Opera Troupe of Shanghai, one of China's leading opera theaters, gave its premiere in The Hague yesterday to the warm welcome of over 2,000 spectators. The troupe performed four short pieces, including "Crossroads" and "Phoenix," featuring superb acrobatics. The exquisite skill of the performers won repeated applause. Among those watching the performance were Arie Rais, Dutch minister of education, and other senior officials of the government, leading members of the two chambers of the States-General, as well as high ranking officers of the army, navy and air force. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to the Netherlands were also present. The troupe, led by Jiang Lan, arrived in the Netherlands from London on the evening of July 30. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1254 GMT 3 Aug 79 OW]

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTARY ON OAU SUMMIT CONFERENCE

HK101129 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jul 79 p 5 HK

[Editorial: "Safeguard Unity and Fight Together--Warmly Greeting the Victorious Conclusion of the 16th OAU Summit Conference"]

[Text] The 16th OAU Summit Conference ended victoriously on 21 July in Monrovia, Liberia. Although some participants voiced different views on some issues at the conference, they reached unanimity on matters of common interest after heated and patient consultations. The summit adopted a series of resolutions and documents supporting the struggle of the southern African people, the next summit of nonaligned nations, the Monrovia strategy and the formation of a pan-African defense unit and so forth. All these show that the leaders of the African states have succeeded in smoothing away conflicts by seeking common ground and reserving minor differences for the sake of the larger interests, upholding unity and fighting together. This was a great victory of the conference.

The summit was held against the background of sharper contention between the Soviet Union and the United States for world domination. To control West Europe, the Soviet Union is striving to grab Africa--an important strategic area with abundant material resources. It is trying to occupy the Mediterranean Sea, the Red Sea and Persian Gulf so as to control the vital shipping link between the Indian Ocean and Atlantic Ocean, thereby cutting off the supply line and sea lifeline of West Europe. In doing so, it will outflank West Europe. In recent years, while making trouble around the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean out of a sinister motive, the Soviet Union has reached out to cover all parts of Africa, inciting civil strife, stirring up turmoil, setting one African state against the other and even openly engineering armed aggression and military intervention by its Cuban proxy forces, thereby plunging the continent into unrest and upheaval. This is the root cause of the grave differences and disputes now plaguing many African states.

The 16th OAU Summit Conference showed that many African countries have become aware of such a reality. The OAU general secretary pointed out: "Africa is in danger." Many heads of state in their speeches at the conference drew attention to the aggression and intervention committed by the superpower hegemonists. They urged African countries to be aware of interference by external forces and to unite and settle their differences in the spirit of conciliation and understanding. They expressed the earnest aspirations of the African nations and people against foreign interference and for a peaceful handling of the internal issues by Africans themselves. They also spoke out against divisions and confrontation and for unity and cooperation.

The summit adopted a resolution on the next summit of the nonaligned nations, reaffirming its respect for the nonaligned movement and regarding the unity of nonaligned countries as one of the most important principles of the OAU Charter. It stressed that according to the principles of the OAU Charter, all OAU member countries are official members of the nonaligned movement. This is of practical significance in upholding the principles of the nonaligned movement and in promoting the unity of the Third World and its struggle against hegemonism. The superpowers always regard the development of the nonaligned movement as a hindrance to their policies of aggression and expansion. The Soviet Union is trying hard to force the nonaligned movement to form an alliance with it so as to undermine the movement, change its nature and orientation, thereby putting it onto the track of contention for world domination. The resolution reflects the strong will of the African people to adhere to the goals and principles of the nonaligned movement, to safeguard the OAU character and to oppose the Soviet Union's interference in Africa. It is also an energetic counterblow to the Soviet attempt to split and undermine the nonaligned movement.

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Developing the national economies, restructuring the states and improving people's livelihood are a strenuous task confronting the African nations. Many heads of state and delegates repeatedly stressed the importance of speeding up the economic development of Africa. They pointed out that without economic independence, it was impossible for Africa to consolidate its political independence and accelerate the liberation of all of Africa. The document on the "Monrovia Strategy of Establishing a New Economic Order and Implementing the Principle and Measures of National and Collective Self-Reliance in Social and Economic Development" adopted by the summit put forward for the first time the principle of collective selfreliance, cooperation and the development of Africa. This shows the common aspiration of the African people to drive off poverty and build their countries into rich, powerful and prosperous ones at the earliest possible date.

For many years, African countries have been discussing the formation of a pan-African defense unit. The proposal has now been unanimously accepted and will be submitted to the next summit for adoption. The proposal was put forward by African countries after summing up experiences of the armed intervention of the superpowers in Africa, particularly the invasion of Cuban proxy forces engineered by the Soviet Union, and in light of the present reality and the need of the African people to resist alien forces. This is convincing proof that more and more African countries have realized that only by joining forces can they effectively resist aggression and interference by alien forces against the OAU members and safeguard the independence and security of the African countries.

Completely overthrowing the racist regimes and liberating the whole African continent are fighting tasks confronting the African states and people. Fully supported by the OAU and its member countries, the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania against racist rule which is supported by the imperialists and for national independence is developing in depth. The superpowers are stepping their contention in this region. The Soviet Union is interfering in the African national liberation movement by every possible means, sowing discord among African countries, splitting and undermining the African countries' support for the struggle of the people of southern Africa. Racist regimes are putting up a desperate struggle by taking advantage of the situation. The summit reaffirmed nonrecognition of the Rhodesian regime produced by an illegal election, and appealed to the OAU member countries to strengthen sanctions against it. The summit also decided to give more material, military and moral support for the southern African liberation movements and the frontline countries. This energetic measure is sure to further promote the liberation cause of the southern African people and hence accelerate the doom of racism. At present, African countries have different views on some problems left over from history or problems which have arisen during their present struggle. This is a natural course of events. The African people, who have all been victims of colonial oppression and now face the common task of opposing external interference, have no fundamental conflict of interest among themselves. The resolutions and documents passed by the summit fully proved that the African countries are capable of solving their problems by peaceful means of consultation. Struggles in the past and today have proved that acting in unity, the African people have the resources and means to handle the continent's own affairs and resist the superpowers' attempts at making use of the existing differences to facilitate their penetration and expansion. Only thus, can they carry forward the cause of unity to combat imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

UK TO HOLD RHODESIAN CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE

OW110752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 11 Aug 79 OW

[Text] London, August 10 (XINHUA)--The British Government has decided to invite "all the parties involved" to a Rhodesian constitutional conference here in mid-September.

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This was agreed upon at a Cabinet meeting today. The meeting heard reports by Prime Minister Mrs. Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington on the results of the Commonwealth Conference held in Lusaka earlier this month. It endorsed the proposal they submitted to the conference for the settlement of the Rhodesian problem. Under this proposal, which was incorporated into the nine-point statement the Lusaka conference adopted, Britain is responsible for drafting a new constitution for Rhodesia, on the basis of which fresh elections will be held in Rhodesia under the supervision of Britain to form a government there with genuine black majority rule. Today's Cabinet meeting was reported to have also approved an outline of the new draft constitution, which will be laid before the London conference next month.

The ministers, who attended the meeting today, are believed to be acutely aware of the difficulties that lie ahead in the attempt to find a solution to the long-standing Rhodesian problem. If the September conference fails to secure agreement between the parties on the revised constitution, the British Government could be left with greater problems than those which followed the earlier failures to reach a settlement.

DEVELOPMENTS IN WESTERN SAHARA REVIEWED

OW111518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 11 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 11 (XINHUA correspondent)--The declaration of the termination of the state of war which had existed since 1976 between Mauritania and the Popular Front for the Liberation of West Sahara (POLISARIO) has drawn world-wide attention and aroused the concern of the other interested parties. This latest development in northwest Africa followed the conclusion of a peace accord between the two belligerents in Algiers on August 5.

Contacts made by the Mauritanian Government and the Popular Front to seek a peaceful settlement of the dispute over the Western Sahara failed to yield substantial results in the past year. The Monrovia summit last July approved a report of the Organization of African Unity's special committee on the Western Sahara, which proposes a plebiscite of the people of the Western Sahara for self-determination. Mauritania and Algeria voted for the report while Morocco refused to vote and declared itself not bound by it. Then, following the release of Mauritanian prisoners of war by the Popular Front, Mauritanian Prime Minister Mohamed Ould Haydala proclaimed in a statement that his government would endeavour to seek a solution with the front in the absence of a general statement of the dispute. He made it clear that Mauritania "has no (territorial) claim to the Western Sahara." and that Mauritania "has only a provisional administration there" until its people realize self-determination. This paved the way to the peace agreement with the Popular Front.

Mauritania and Morocco officially entered into the Western Sahara in February 1976 after the withdrawal of Spain. Afterwards, Morocco sent troops to help Mauritania fight against the Algeria-supported guerrillas of POLISARIO in accordance with the "mutual defense agreement" signed between the two countries in July of the same year. It was reported that 6,000 Moroccan troops still stationed in Mauritania, some of them in Tiriz el-Gharbia, a part of the Western Sahara occupied by Mauritania. Since the beginning of this year, especially after the OAU summit, differences emerged between the two countries on the termination of the conflict in the Western Sahara and other questions concerned. The Moroccan side emphasized that the question of the Western Sahara was primarily one of state sovereignty and territorial integrity which could not be negotiated and that it did not recognize the POLISARIO front.

With regard to Mauritania's intention and its signing of the peace accord alone with the POLISARIO front, King Hassan II of Morocco made it clear in a speech on August 2 that neither Morocco nor Mauritania should shut their eyes to the international agreements they had signed. If Mauritania gives up its administration of Tiriz el-Gharbia, "Morocco will shoulder its unshirkable responsibility and defend the eternal existence of Morocco". On the day following the signing of the peace accord in Algiers, the Moroccan Cabinet decided at a meeting presided over by King Hassan that a memorandum containing Morocco's explanation and evidence be submitted to the U.N., the O.A.U. and the Arab League, and that a high-ranking delegation be sent to friendly countries to explain Morocco's stand. King Hassan also ordered the Moroccan Army to pull out of Mauritania.

The Mauritanian Government also reaffirmed in a communique published after a meeting on August 6 that the measures taken by Mauritania were not "against any neighbouring state and people". A Mauritanian Government spokesman declared on August 8 that the Algiers accord "will not change our friendly relations with our traditional friends", and that Mauritania had not abandoned Tiriz el-Gharbia. He appealed to Morocco to refrain from provoking any unpleasantness there.

Algeria responded warmly to the peace accord. In a communique on August 10, the POLISARIO front considered the accord as "a decisive step" towards peace and called for Morocco's participation in the process. The signing of the peace accord between Mauritania and the POLISARIO front is the latest development in the Western Sahara, showing Mauritania's desire to free itself from a protracted war of grave consequences. But how will the three-year desert war around the territorial dispute of the Western Sahara end? What is to be done with the Mauritania-administered part of the Western Sahara, and what difficulties and obstacles will there be in the search of an overall solution to the Western Sahara problem--all this depends on the efforts of all parties concerned.

IRAN'S CANCELLATION OF U.S. WEAPONS PURCHASES NOTED

OW111538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1528 GMT 11 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, August 11 (XINHUA)--Military agreements for purchasing nine billion U.S. dollars' worth of U.S. warplanes and warships have been cancelled, Iranian Deputy Prime Minister and Government spokesman Sadeq Tabatabai declared yesterday, the local paper BAMDAD reported today.

Still in force is only an agreement on supplying spare parts for U. S. arms and equipment already in use, said Tabatabai. The cancelled contracts covered the purchase of F-16 fighters, E-3A AWACS and Spruance class destroyers. Iran will sell 75 to 80 F-14 aircraft back to the United States since these most sophisticated fighters are very expensive and the cost of maintenance is too high, the spokesman said.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION CHANGES ANNOUNCED

OW120034 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0123 GMT 11 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 11 August--During the first half of 1979, the State Council examined and approved certain changes in administrative divisions at and above the county level in some provinces and autonomous regions, mainly as follows:

1. The original administrative divisions of Nei Monggol Autonomous Region before July 1969 are restored: Ju Ud League in Liaoning Province; Jirem League, Horqin Right Wing Front Banner and Tuquan County in Jilin Province; Hulun Buir League, Oroqen Autonomous Banner and Morin Dawa Daur Autonomous Banner in Heilongjiang Province; Ejin Banner and Alxa Right Banner in Gansu Province; and Alxa Left Banner in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region have returned to Nei Monggol Autonomous Region as of 1 July 1979.
2. Mudanjiang Prefecture, in Heilongjiang Province, is abolished. Mudanjiang Municipality, formerly under Mudanjiang Prefecture, is now directly under provincial leadership; Hailin, Ningan, Muling, Dongning and Linkou counties and Suifenhe Municipality are under the leadership of Mudanjiang Municipality and Jidong, Mishan and Hulin counties are under the leadership of Jixi Municipality.
3. A Korla Municipality is established in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. The administrative area of Korla Municipality includes a part of the areas formerly under Korla County and Yanqi Hui Autonomous County. Korla Municipality is under the leadership of Bayingolin Monggol Autonomous Prefecture.
4. Yingtan Township, in Shangrao Prefecture, Jiangxi Province, is abolished, and Yingtan Municipality is established. The administrative area of Yingtan Township becomes that of Yingtan Municipality. Yingtan Municipality is under the leadership of Shangrao Prefecture.
5. A Huaihua Municipality is established in Hunan Province. The administrative area of Huaihua Municipality includes Huaihua Township--formerly known as Yushuwan Township--and the Yingkou commune formerly under Huaihua County. Huaihua Municipality is under the leadership of Qianyang Prefecture.
6. Baoan County in Guangdong Province is abolished, and Shenzhen Municipality is established. The administrative area of Baoan County becomes that of Shenzhen Municipality. Shenzhen Municipality is directly under provincial leadership.
7. Zhuhai County, in Guangdong Province, is abolished, and Zhuhai Municipality is established. The administrative area of Zhuhai County becomes that of Zhuhai Municipality. Zhuhai Municipality is directly under provincial leadership.
8. Xundian County, in Yunnan Province, is changed into Xundian Hui and Yi autonomous counties.

ULANHU, OTHER OFFICIALS COMMEMORATE TU YUNTAN DEATH

OW102337 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0730 GMT 10 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 10 August--Mr Tu Yuntan [3205 0336 2905], former adviser to the Foreign Affairs Ministry and member of the Second and Third CPPCC National Committees, died of illness in Beijing on 7 August 1976. A ceremony took place on the afternoon of 9 August at the Babaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery hall to lay his ashes.

Ulanhu, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and director of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee; Shi Liang, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee; and Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs, sent wreaths. Also sending wreaths were the CPPCC National Committee, the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other units. The ceremony was presided over by Zhang Haifeng, vice minister of foreign affairs. Lin Zhong, assistant to the foreign affairs minister and concurrently director of the ministry's Political Department, delivered a eulogy. Some 200 responsible persons of the relevant departments and units and former friends of Mr Tu Yuntan were present at the ceremony.

RENMIN RIBAO ARTICLE DISCUSSES CLASS CHARACTER OF TRUTH

HK100900 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Aug 79 p 3 HK

[Article by Wu Jialin [0702 1367 7792]: "The Concept Must Be Clear--Discussing the Question of Whether Truth Has a Class Character"]

[Text] In recent months a lively discussion on whether truth has a class character has been going on inside academic circles. As seen from articles published in the press, there are primarily three different views: the first holds that all truths are totally without class character; the second, that some truths, such as the truth of natural science, lack class character while others, such as the truth of social sciences outside of linguistics and formal logic, have a class character; the third, that truth has two sides, one with a class character and one without. I agree with the first view that all truths are totally without class character. The purpose of this article is not to systematically expound and prove my point of view. All I want is to call public attention to the need to comply with the minimum requirement of formal logic in conducting academic discussion, that is, the concept must be clear.

1. It Is Necessary To Clarify the Concept of "Truth"

"Truth" is given the following definitions in many articles discussing the question of the class character of truth and in reference books on philosophical terminology: "Truth is the correct reflection of objective reality and is its governing law in people's consciousness," and "truth is man's correct knowledge of objective reality." Those comrades who maintain that truth does not have any class character draw the following conclusion based on these definitions: Truth is subjective in form, but objective in content. We say that truth is objective and does not have class character because what truth reflects is independent of man and the objective content of classes. This explanation is somewhat farfetched. In the above definitions, truth is regarded as a subjective category; however, in the conclusion drawn by these comrades, truth becomes an objective category. Materialist philosophy tells us: Matter, existence, things, reality and reflected objects are primary and belong to the objective category, while consciousness, thoughts, knowledge, theory and things that reflect are secondary and belong to the subjective category. The demarcation between the objective and the subjective must not be blurred. We cannot deny the fact that knowledge and theory are mental phenomena and belong to the subjective category simply because knowledge and theory originate from the objective world. Those comrades who maintain that all truths are totally without class character cannot justify themselves because, on the one hand, they include truth in the extension of subjective phenomena like knowledge and theory, while on the other hand, they regard truth as an objective reality.

Those comrades who maintain that truth does not have any class character regard truth as a reflection of the objective reality in people's consciousness and as subjective knowledge which correctly reflects the objective reality. For this reason, they are unable to clearly explain the following syllogisms:

1. Revolutionary theory has a class character;
Marxism is a revolutionary theory;
Therefore Marxism has a class character.
2. Correct knowledge is truth;
Marxism is a correct knowledge;
Therefore Marxism is truth.
3. Marxism has a class character;
Marxism is truth;
Therefore some truths have a class character.

In the third syllogism, the major premise is the conclusion of the first, and the minor premise is the conclusion of the second. However, the major premise of the second syllogism is accepted by comrades who maintain that truth does not have any class character. For this reason, comrades who disagree with this view often refute the syllogisms on the grounds of the third one. Let us hear how those comrades who maintain that all truths are totally without class character defend themselves.

Some of them say: "We cannot draw the inference that truth has a class character just because Marxism is truth and is a science which has a strong class character, just as we cannot draw the inference that crispness is sweetness on the premises that pears are crisp and sweet. If not, we will be going against the method of reasoning in formal logic" (see GUANGMING RIBAO 14 December 1978). Although it is against syllogistic rules to infer that "everything crisp is sweet" on the premises that "pears are sweet" and "pears are crisp," it is logical to draw the conclusion that "some crisp things are sweet." Similarly, on the premises that "Marxism has a class character" and "Marxism is truth," we can logically draw the conclusion that "some truths have a class character." This conclusion and the conclusion that "all truths are totally without class character" are a pair of opposites, and neither can be regarded as entirely right or entirely wrong. It is thus clear that this explanation is not convincing. Some comrades add: "The method of reasoning...followed by the advocates of 'the truth of a class' is: Marxism is truth; Marxism has a class character; therefore truth has a class character. This inference is, in fact, untenable and sounds just as ridiculous as the inference that 'people are animals; people have a class character; therefore, animals have a class character'" (see "Teaching and Research," Issued No 1, 1979). Although it is wrong to infer that "animals have a class character" on the premises that "people are animals" and "people have a class character," it is logical to draw the conclusion that "some animals have a class character." However, these comrades hold that "it is just as untenable" to draw the conclusion that "some truths have a class character." This is hard to understand, because no person who includes the extension of truth in the extension of knowledge and theory can avoid the conclusion that "some truths have a class character."

Some comrades seem to be aware that it is not right to confuse objective truth with subjective things like knowledge, theory and thinking. Therefore, when they affirm the definition that "truth is man's correct knowledge of objective reality (including the innate character of things and the law governing their movement)," they make this further clarification: "Perhaps we should say that truth is an objective reality which has been correctly understood. In other words, truth can only be objective" (see WEN HUI BAO 26 January 1979). [paragraph continues]

The author's intention was to emphasize the objective character of truth, which was essential. However, it is illogical to put the two definitions together. The reasons are: First, these two definitions are contradictory. In the first definition, "truth" is "subjective knowledge," but in the second, "truth" is an "objective reality." This is tantamount to saying that truth is simultaneously subjective and objective, subjective knowledge and an objective reality. Second, truth is objective, but it is not an objective reality itself, because with objective reality the question of truth or no truth simply does not arise. We cannot solve the issue by adding the restrictive clause "which has been correctly understood," because even "an objective reality which has been correctly understood" is still an objective reality. Truth or falsehood makes no difference.

What then is truth after all? How can truth be defined? To my mind, truth is not subjective knowledge, nor is it reality itself; truth means the agreement or conformity between subjective knowledge and objective reality. The definition of truth should be: The content of objective reality existing in the subjective consciousness of man. Judging from this, truth cannot exist without human beings--the subject to which knowledge belongs; truth cannot be found in objective things which are isolated from the subject--the human beings. On the other hand, truth has its objectivity, because it is objective in content. Proceeding from this, we say truth is not dependent on any individual, class or humanity. This explains why it is wrong to mix truth with subjective matters like thinking, knowledge and theory. In criticizing Bogdanov's theory of subjective truth, Lenin stressed: "Is there such a thing as objective truth, that is, can human ideas have a content that does not depend on a subject, that does not depend either on a human being or on humanity?... For the first point of view, that is, agnosticism, or, pushed a little further, subjective idealism, there can be no objective truth. For the second point of view, that is, materialism, the recognition of objective truth is essential" ("The Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 2, pp 121 and 125). From this we can see that whether objective truth exists depends on "whether there is a content in the subjective knowledge of human beings that does not depend on a subject, a human being or on humanity." Since objective truth does not depend on any individual and, therefore, does not depend on any class in a class society, how can there be any class character of truth?

Let us return to that syllogism used as "a sure-fire argument" to counter the idea of there being no class character of truth:

Marxism has class character;
Marxism is truth;
Therefore some truths have a class character.

How this syllogism is comprehended is what matters. Since we know that truth should not be confused with theory or an ideological system, we cannot assume that there is a relationship of subordination between the two concepts of "Marxism" and "truth." What should be derived from this is that an objective content in Marxist theory exists which does not depend on any human being or class, that is, Marxism is a theory that embodies truth and the agreement between the subjective and the objective. Therefore, from the major and minor premises in the above syllogism we can only draw such a conclusion: "Some theories which embody truths have their class character." It is obvious that "theories that embody truth" are not identical with "truth," because the former is something subjective, while the latter refers to objective content existing in a subjective form.

2. Clarify the Meaning of "Class Character"

In our discussion on whether truth has a class character, we have to clarify the meaning of the concept of "class character." The reason is: "Class character" is polysemous and is used in different meanings.

Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "The natural sciences as such have no class character, but the question of who studies and makes use of them does" ("Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 5, p 444). He also pointed out in "On Practice": "One is its class character: it openly avows that dialectical materialism is in the service of the proletariat." "Class character" as mentioned in these two places has the three following different meanings: First, it refers to the class character of a certain thing; second, it refers to the class character of any human being who studies and makes use of a certain thing; third, it refers to the fact that theory renders service to a certain class. Now that we are talking about whether truth has class character, "class character" here obviously takes the first meaning. That is to say, "class character" here can only mean the class character of truth itself. We will get confused if this is mixed up with the other meanings--"at whose disposal?" "for whom?" and so on. Judging from the articles already published in the discussion, there is some confusion about this concept. For example, some comrades cite that passage from "On Practice," which expounds class character as an outstanding feature of dialectical materialism, when they try to justify the argument that one of the fundamental viewpoints of Marxism holds, that truth in the social sciences have class character. In this way these comrades are using the third meaning of the concept of "class character" in their reasoning, and it appears that their argument has no direct relationship with our current discussion. One more example: In the discussion some other comrades use both the first and the second meanings of the term and arrive at the conclusion that "there are two aspects to this question--in one, truth has class character; in the other, it does not." Such an inference actually confuses different meanings of "class character." This inference makes it impossible for one to distinguish "truth" from "outlook on truth," "comprehension of truth" and "attitude toward truth," which are different concepts. It is not conducive to the correct solution of this problem.

Moreover, in the discussion on whether truth has class character, it is necessary to clarify the following concepts: What is meant by the class character of truth, what is the meaning of having no class character and what is the criteria for judging whether a given thing has class character?

There are generally three criteria for judging whether or not a thing embodies a class character: First, we must pay attention to whether it relies upon a certain class. If the thing is created or founded by a certain class such as a state, law or the like, it has a class character. Otherwise, it is not branded with any class nature. Examples include grammar, logic and so forth. Second, it should be determined whether the thing belongs to a certain class or to the whole society. If the nature of the thing changes because it is controlled by a different class, it has a class character. For instance, states and laws are characterized by class differences between the proletariat and the exploiting class, so they have a class character. However, the case is different with grammar and logic. Third, it should be judged by whether or not the thing extends the same treatment to all classes. If it does, it is not branded with class character. For instance, communications facilities provide the same services to different classes. In other words, they serve the whole society. However, such is not the case with the instruments of dictatorship (armed forces, courts, prisons), because they extend different treatment to different classes. They specially serve the interests of the ruling class and thus have class character.

If the above-quoted three criteria are tenable, we may thus say with certainty: No truth is branded with class character, because: First, truth is the synthesis of subjectivity and objectivity. It is an objective content residing in the subjective form, independent of any person or class. Since it does not depend on any class, should we say that it has a class character? Second, there is only one truth and it does not differ from man to man or class to class. If each class has its own truth, it must be dependent on the will of different classes. As a result, there is only a subjective truth and no objective one whatsoever. In this case, the theory of relativism advocating that "everyone thinks he is right" should be accepted, and the pragmatist concept of truth should be regarded as perfectly correct. Third, a truth must be equal and open to all and never kept an unattainable distance from anybody. As long as one follows the correct epistemological line, one can make his subjective thinking tally with practical reality. One may thus be independent of any person or any objective contents of a class in his subjective knowledge of matters. In such a way, one may approach and gradually arrive at the truth. Influenced by their reactionary class stand, some people refuse to admit objective truth and even loathe it. Far from seeking the truth, they confuse right and wrong by regarding the truth as falsehood and passing falsehood off as truth. This is only the manifestation of one's class stand reflecting one's concept of truth and one's attitude toward it. It has nothing to do with the class character of truth. They must not be mixed together.

3. The Concept of "Social Sciences" and That of the "Truth of Social Sciences" Must Be Differentiated

In discussing the class character of truth, attention must be focused on the class character of the truth of social sciences. Those comrades who maintain that truth has a class character base their views on the truth of social sciences. I believe that their argument is untenable. It seems to me that those comrades have mixed up the concepts of "social sciences" and of the "truth of social sciences," which are interrelated but different in nature. If we fail to differentiate them, it will be difficult to draw a conclusion from the discussion, because no one denies the objective fact that most social sciences have a class character. In the meantime, it is hard to deny the fact that truth itself does not embody any class character.

Some comrades equate the concept of "natural sciences" with that of the "truth of natural sciences." Hence they reach a conclusion that "social sciences" and the "truth of social sciences" and the "truth of natural sciences" have no class character. This kind of deduction is apparently right, but actually wrong. The concept of "natural sciences" covers the scientific theories of the natural world, but the "truth of natural sciences" only refers to the objective contents of certain theories of natural sciences which are independent of any person or any objective class contents. The heliocentric concept of the universe and the geocentric theory of the universe are both natural science theories, but the latter is not true while the former is. "Natural sciences" and the "truth of natural sciences" are not branded with class character. This is their similarity. However, we should by no means equate them. Therefore, the conclusion that "social sciences" and the "truth of social sciences" must have a class character based on the similarity of "natural sciences" and the "truth of natural sciences" is not convincing.

Most of the theories of social sciences are advanced by certain classes and serve certain classes. However, the truth of social sciences is equal to all classes. Whether or not a certain theory of social sciences embodies the truth or how much truth it embodies is not decided by any person or class. [paragraph continues]

It should be tested by practice. Practice, just like an impartial and incorruptible judge, never admits the privileges of any class or discriminates against any class. Any theory, no matter which class advances it, may reflect the truth so long as it tallies with reality and has objective contents independent of any person or class. The more it is in accord with reality, the more truth it reflects.

Hence, confusing "social sciences" and the "truth of social sciences" by jumping to the conclusion that the latter has a class character because of the former's class nature is not convincing either.

The requirement of observing the rules of formal logic is a prerequisite for an academic discussion. If we fail to meet this basic requirement and do not clarify our concepts, the quality of our discussion is bound to be impaired.

SECOND 'QUALITY MONTH' FOR INDUSTRY TO BE PROMOTED

OW120217 Beijing XINHUA in English 0208 GMT 12 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 12 (XINHUA)--China will launch a second "quality month" in its industrial enterprises in September. This was announced by Yuan Baohua, vice-minister of the State Economic Planning Commission, at a national radio telephone conference held yesterday evening. The first "quality month" was launched in September last year.

Yuan Baohua noted that the quality of most industrial products had improved steadily, especially since the beginning of this year. "Nevertheless," he pointed out, "poor quality of some industrial products...is still a crucial problem facing China's industrial and transport enterprises." He attributed the problem to the tendency in many enterprises of putting one-sided emphasis on achieving higher value of output to the neglect of control of quality and market demands. From now on, he said, this "stupid way of doing things that brings only undeserved fame to factories but causes damage to the country" must on no account be repeated.

He proposed that the opinions of consumers should be the main criteria in determining whether industrial products are up to standard. In the course of the drive, he emphasized, all industrial and transport enterprises must deepen their understanding that they are producing to meet the needs of users. Therefore, he continued, there should be a system guaranteeing quality. Manufacturers must undertake to replace or repair any product not up to specifications, and compensate users for economic losses entailed as a result of poor quality.

Yuan Baohua called for a mass-mobilization to improve quality. To a large extent, he stressed, the achievement of this year's industrial increase as planned hinged on the success of the drive to improve quality of products and reduce the cost of production.

LIGHT INDUSTRY MINISTRY HONORS CRAFTSMEN AT CONFERENCE

OW110750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 11 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 11 (XINHUA)--Thirtyfour highly skilled craftsmen were honoured with the title of "master artist" today by the Chinese Ministry of Light Industry. A craftsman given this title has the equivalent status of an engineer or deputy engineer in the industrial sector. This was announced at the current National Conference of Craftsmen and Designers being held in Beijing under the auspices of the ministry. The conference, which opened on August 8, will last for a week.

One of the men honoured is Weng Rongbiao, who has 30 years' experience in carving ivory balls. His latest piece is an ivory ball which contains 45 concentric spheres carved one inside the other. Each of them can spin around. Ninety year old stone carver Dai Qingsheng, another newly-appointed ranking artist, specialises in reliefs of chrysanthemums. He was awarded a gold medal for his work as early as 1915 at the Panama International Fair. Liu Chuan, who also has been honoured with the title, is known for his ceramics. He is now an artistic director of the Shiwan Artistic Ceramics Workshop in Guangdong Province and a council member of the Chinese Artists' Association.

More than 500 representatives of craftsmen and designers at the current national conference are sharing their work experience with a view to further developing China's arts and crafts. Professors and research workers from arts institutes have also joined them. Arts and crafts has a history of thousands of years in China. There are now throughout the country over 2,100 arts and crafts studios with well over 325,000 full-time craftsmen.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTARY ON READJUSTING SMALL INDUSTRIES

HK120714 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Aug 79 p 2 HK

[Short commentary: "Readjust the 'Five Small' Industries According to Existing Actual Conditions"]

[Text] In accordance with local resources and conditions and the production conditions of individual enterprises, it is imperative to conduct necessary readjustment of local industry and the "five small" industries. As a result, the development of the "five small" industries will be quick, not slow. After readjusting the production of its blast furnaces, the output of Handan iron and steel general plant has increased by a relatively great extent compared with the prereadjustment period. Compared with that period, the plant's product quality and profits have increased, and its production costs and consumption have fallen. This is a convincing proof that proceeding from reality and readjusting the national economy in a truth-seeking way, far from reducing production speed, will further promote the development of production and attain the goal of increasing production and practicing economy.

Comrade Mao Zedong said: "The most fundamental method of work which all communists must firmly bear in mind is to determine our working policies according to actual conditions." In carrying out our economic work, we should also adopt this method of work. Our current actual conditions is that the existing fuel, motive power and raw materials, are incapable of "feeding" the existing 350,000 industrial enterprises. We must proceed from this basic fact while readjusting the national economy. To enable the state's limited material and financial resources to fully play their proper roles, some enterprises will have to close down and some enterprises will have to change their production direction. The fuel, motive power and raw materials saved through closing down some enterprises should be given to those enterprises which produce quality products, consume little and yield great results. Only by feeding them well and enabling them to go full steam ahead can we develop the national economy in proper proportion and at high speed. Otherwise, if we undertake all work all at once and "have five eating the rice of three," we will only end up by underfeeding everyone. Fighting a war of attrition will not bring high speed. Many years' practice has proven that this is true.

Some comrades do not proceed from reality and do not actively do well in the readjustment work. They just take a wait-and-see attitude and erroneously hold that readjustment means reducing production speed. These are ideological obstacles to the current readjustment. In his "Report on the Work of the Government," Comrade Hua Guofeng noted: "The policy of readjustment, restructuring, rectification and improvement is a necessary and entirely positive key policy in insuring China's steady modernization." All enterprises must persistently implement this key policy. While readjusting the national economy, they must persist in making progress and achieving improvement. If we do not conscientiously carry out readjustment work and do not abandon those projects that should be abandoned, we will cause adverse effects to those projects that should be continued. Some comrades agree in words that it is necessary to carry out readjustment. However, once the readjustment touches upon the interests of their own departments or units, they cannot straighten out their thinking and bear resentment against readjustment. Some things are probably all right in one area. However, judging the situation as a whole, things are wrong. We must understand the general principle that the part is subordinate to the whole, judge the situation as a whole and treasure the interests of the state and the whole. Therefore we must do well in conducting readjustment conscientiously, not carelessly or perfunctorily. We must also constantly raise our level of awareness in running affairs in accordance with economic laws.

Readjustment is complicated and painstaking work. We must proceed in everything from reality, persist in taking a truth-seeking attitude and never do everything in a rigid way regardless of the conditions. In a word, measures must be adopted to readjust those enterprises which unnecessarily consume huge amounts of coal and electricity due to poor management and backward technology; those overlapping processing enterprises whose supply exceeds demand; those blindly established enterprises which do not have their sources of raw materials; those enterprises which produce products of poor quality, find no buyer and have been in the red for a long time; and those enterprises which create serious pollution, harm the physical health of the people and are incapable of solving their problems within a short period. On the basis of investigations and studies, local party committees must give appropriate directions on and make overall arrangements regarding which enterprises should change their production directions, which ones should be merged and reorganized in accordance with the principle of coordination between specialized departments, which ones should temporarily stop production and which ones should be resolutely closed down. With regard to staff and workers of those enterprises, we should properly find places for them and enable them to find suitable work. In short, we must conduct the readjustment work actively and steadily.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE HOLDS SOIL SURVEY CONFERENCE

OW120510 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0144 GMT 11 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 11 August--In order to do a solid good job in the second national soil survey, the State Agricultural Commission recently entrusted the Ministry of Agriculture to hold a conference of leaders of soil survey scientific and technological advisory groups, with the participation of well-known soil experts and professors in Beijing.

Participants discussed the technical standards and methods to be used in the soil survey and studied some questions of long-range and overall importance regarding soil and fertilizer. They stressed that in conducting the soil survey, it is imperative to adhere to unified rules and regulations and insist on putting quality first. Results of the soil survey should be put to use in production and in accelerating the development of farming, forestry and animal husbandry and contributing to the realization of agricultural modernization.

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Zhu Rong, vice minister of agriculture, spoke at the conference. He called for efforts to provide a scientific basis through the soil survey for adapting planting of crops, soil improvement and fertilizer application to soil conditions. At the same time, the soil survey should provide basic data for surveys of natural agricultural resources and for zoning agricultural areas in order to carry out the division into agricultural, forestry and pastoral regions and specialization of production.

The general tasks of this soil survey are: 1) to thoroughly investigate our country's soil resources, put forward opinions on rational land use and development and rational distribution of agricultural, forestry and pastoral lands and provide a basis for zoning agricultural areas; 2) to thoroughly investigate the main adverse factors, including environmental pollution, to low-yield soil and low-yield grassland and propose measures for their transformation, control and utilization to serve farmland capital construction and grassland construction; 3) to investigate and study the soil conditions of stable-high-yield fields and grasslands and propose the main direction of attack and key measures for building stable-high-yield fields and man-made grasslands on different kinds of soil; and 4) to sum up the masses' experience in land use and soil improvement and propose rational farming, crop rotation and pasture rotation measures to help raise the level of scientific farming and scientific livestock breeding and achieve a stable and high yield at low cost.

Everyone at the meeting, including hoary old soil experts and professors and young soil workers brought up after the founding of new China, actively deliberated, spoke out freely, fully expressed their opinions, learned from one another and eagerly suggested ways and means for doing a good job in the soil survey.

Those who attended the meeting summed up the experience gained since last winter in experiments at selected units in connection with the national soil survey. They felt that the progress made previously in soil survey experiments at selected places was quite satisfactory. The conference also clearly defined the functions and responsibilities of the soil survey technological advisory groups.

XINHUA COMMENTARY CALLS FOR EFFORT TO GROW MORE VEGETABLES

OW092022 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0304 GMT 9 Aug 79 OW

[XINHUA correspondent's commentary: "A Situation in Which Urban Residents Have Difficulties in Getting Vegetables Should Be Changed as Quickly as Possible"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 August--Vegetables are a nonstaple food that all the people in our country eat everyday. In the cities the supply of vegetables greatly affects the livelihood and work of the city dwellers. Whether the city residents can eat plenty of good and fresh vegetables of all varieties all year round is an important criterion in evaluating the work of the leadership in a city. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the erroneous practice of turning vegetable gardens into farmland for grain crops has been criticized. The vegetable production situation in the suburban areas of various large cities in the country is becoming better and better every year. Improvements have been made in growing and supplying vegetables in many large and medium-sized cities. However, there are still many cities where the output of vegetables fluctuates and where it is inferior. The residents often worry about buying vegetables.

The situation in which urban residents have difficulties in getting vegetables should be changed as quickly as possible. Some people ask: Can this be done? The experience of Wuhan Municipality, a large city with a population of 2.7 million, has greatly inspired us. In the past the shortage of vegetables was extremely serious in off seasons. In 1975 the off season for autumn vegetables lasted about 105 days. The city residents had to line up for a long time to buy them. They bitterly complained about this situation. In the last 2 years the situation has been greatly improved. The supply of vegetables is comparatively abundant and the quality has been raised. The varieties of vegetables have been increased. A balance has been basically achieved between supply and demand.

Remarkable results have also been achieved in Shanghai, Taiyuan, Shenyang and other cities in solving vegetable shortage in off seasons. How can Wuhan and other cities rapidly change the passive situation in which the supply of vegetables fails to meet demand? Why do some cities fail to achieve this? The representatives of 3 provinces and 12 large cities who attended the forum on vegetable production sponsored by the Ministry of Agriculture recently discussed these questions. After summing up their past experience, they held that to change the situation in which urban residents have difficulties in getting vegetables, the key lies in leadership.

It is essential to resolutely implement the guiding principle of "taking vegetable production as the key link while producing other nonstaple food." It was exactly on the basis of this principle that Wuhan Municipality set up areas for building vegetable gardens and farms and listed the establishment of the 113,000 mu base area for growing vegetables as a part of urban planning. Thus it took the initiative to grow vegetables. Last year Shanghai Municipality further implemented this principle, changed the trend of turning vegetable gardens into fields for growing grain crops and built 187,000 mu of a vegetable base area with communes and brigades specialized in vegetable growing. Thus the situation in producing and supplying vegetables has been rapidly improved. In cities where the practice of taking grain production as the key link is still being persistently carried out in the suburban area, there is no way to solve problems in growing vegetables.

It is necessary to foster the concept that it is better to have more vegetables than less vegetables. The representatives attending the forum again studied Comrade Zhen Yun's viewpoint which he put forward at the 1957 National Conference on Vegetable Production. They unanimously held that it is still very important to uphold this viewpoint.

The season for sowing autumn vegetables has arrived. In the northern part of the country autumn vegetables are important because people will eat the vegetables for 6 months although it only takes one season to grow them. To win a bumper harvest of vegetables is a pressing task. The representatives attending the forum expressed their determination to implement the guidelines laid down by this forum in growing autumn vegetables, in a timely manner fulfill the sowing plans in quantity and quality, pay attention to growing vegetables such as the Chinese cabbage and so on and try one thousand and one ways to increase quantity and improve quality. The comrades in the southern part of the country also expressed their determination to grasp winter vegetable production to insure the supply of vegetables to the market for this winter and next spring.

GUANGMING RIBAO DISCUSSES AREA'S USE OF U.S. FARM EQUIPMENT

HK110315 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jul 79 p 2 HK

[Article by Li Zhe [2621 0772], Yang Yuchun [2799 6657 2504] and Ni Weiyong [0242 0251 0516]: "The Prospects for Building Modernized Agriculture on the Sanjiang Plain in China's Northeast As Seen From the Practice of the No 2 Team of the No 5 Subfarm of the Heilongjiang Friendship Agricultural Farm"]

[Excerpts] In April 1978, the State General Bureau of State Farms and Wasteland Reclamation imported a set of advanced 1970-type U.S. farm equipment. This equipment was installed on the No 2 team of the No 5 subfarm of the Heilongjiang Friendship Agricultural Farm. It was used specially for conducting and developing farm work. The No 2 team's practice over more than the past year has shown that the advanced farm equipment and skills have played a positive role in building a modern state farm. It has emancipated people's minds, broadened their vision and made them realize that mechanization is the fundamental way to increase agricultural output. It has broken through the limitations of the traditional system of cropping and cultivation and promoted the improvement of farming skills. It has battered down management methods that are inappropriate to agricultural modernization and brought about many changes in farm management.

However, we have recently heard some criticisms: First, "There are mistakes in the calculation of labor productivity of the No 2 team;" second, "importing farm equipment from the United States results in loss of money;" third, "the equipment drives people away, producing poor results politically." In our opinion, some people who make these criticisms cherish doubts without making investigations, and others adopt an attitude of negating the imported advanced technology.

Some discrepancies between the relations of production and the productive forces have been revealed in the course of using the U.S. farm equipment on the No 2 team. There are three points regarding the relations of production:

The first contradiction is between specialized production and social cooperation. The No 2 team is specialized in the planting of wheat, corn and soybeans. However, the machines used in specialized planting cannot be brought into full play, because the general farm and subfarm have not set up a relevant productive organ to cooperate with the No 2 team in its specialized planting. This hinders development of productive forces. The second contradiction is between specialized production and the low standard of the production of commodities. The No 2 team relies on the higher level for supplies of certain needed means of production, especially some imported ones. It does not have the right to buy these means directly. The third is the contradiction between specialized production and the low management level. The No 2 team is a grassroots-level unit. It is under the charge of six higher-level units, which are the State General Bureau of State Farms and Land Reclamation, the provincial committee, the general bureau of the farm, the management bureau of the farm, the general farm and the branch farm. These six units supervise it and are not particularly in charge of it. Therefore, when a problem arises, even though it may be a minor one, it has to seek advice from each of these units.

There are also three points regarding productive forces. The first is the question of contradictions among individuals. Twenty people are engaged in the operation of the equipment. There are contradictions in varying degrees between the assistants and the group leader, among the group leaders and among the assistants. [paragraph continues]

These contradictions chiefly concern the operation of the equipment and the improvement of operating skills. The second point deals with the inability to fully demonstrate the efficiency of this set of farm equipment imported from the United States because some accessories are needed. Third, the laborers do not have the skills to run the equipment. Of course, these are questions met in the course of advance. They can be solved in the course of practice.

The Sanjiang Plain in Heilongjiang Province is one of our country's major agricultural areas. To quicken our country's modernization of agriculture, it is necessary to apply and carry forward the No.2 team's experiences and build three model modern farms of 1 million mu each on the Sanjiang Plain. This is necessary and practical as far as the geographical environment, the economic results, the training of management personnel and the acquiring of experiences of running a large modern farm are concerned.

The U. S. farm equipment has many good points and is suitable to the conditions of the Sanjiang Plain. Its good points are shown in these aspects: 1) The equipment gives good performance and does a fine quality job. For instance, the corn dibbler is a single seed sowing machine. The up-to-standard rate of distances between dibble holes is over 94 percent. The dibble holes are good in preserving soil moisture and allow seedlings to grow uniformly. 2) The equipment is highly adaptable. The tractors, combine harvesters and other farm equipment and tools can be used on the Sanjiang Plain. 3) The equipment generates great horsepower, is highly efficient and can be operated at a low cost. A comparison between the farm jobs done by this equipment and homemade ones shows that the cost of per-mu output of wheat is down by 9 percent, of soybeans by 23 percent and of corn by 37 percent.

According to the practice of the No 2 team, we believe that in order to form a reasonably complete set of equipment, it is necessary to import 350 tractors, 250 combine harvesters, 150 trucks, 25 service cars and relevant farm accessories and tools. If the machines for each mu of land require an investment of \$32, a total investment of \$96 million, or 153.6 million yuan, will be needed to buy the machines to farm 3 million mu of land.

Most of the U. S. equipment imported by the No 2 team consists of farm equipment. There is little equipment for livestock breeding and none for forestry and fishery. For this reason, the No 2 team is currently only an experimental point specializing in agriculture and cannot be a model of large modern agriculture. We are required to build a large model farm which is modern in every aspect. To achieve this goal, we must conduct an all-round survey of natural conditions on the farm, draw a general plan and make reasonable arrangements.

On the basis of close cooperation between specialization and socialization in production, the general farm should be taken as the center in charge of production, marketing of products and rear services. It should consist of a seed company, a fertilizer company, a machine service station, a capital construction team and other units taking care of the daily lives of the workers and staff members. The subfarm is a grassroots-level production unit which carries out specialized production under the unified leadership of the general farm and according to its unified plan.

FANG YI, OTHERS ATTEND CONFERENCE ON NURSERY WORK

OW112328 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1511 GMT 10 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 August--A national conference on nursery work was held in Beijing recently in accordance with the guidelines laid down by Comrade Hua Guofeng in his "Report on the Work of the Government" at the second session of the Fifth NPC. The guidelines state that "great attention should be paid to expanding nurseries and kindergartens and promoting preschool education." Problems in nursery work that urgently need to be solved at present were discussed and studied.

Approved by the C.P. Central Committee, the conference was held under the joint sponsorship of the Education Ministry, the Ministry of Public Health, the State Labor Bureau, the All-China Federation of Trade Unions [ACFTU] and the All-China Women's Federation [ACWF]. It opened on 24 July and ended on 7 August.

Fang Yi, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council, delivered an important speech at the conference. Those who also made speeches were Public Health Minister Qian Xinzhong, Vice Minister of Education Dong Chuncai, ACFTU Vice Chairman Zhang Ruiying and ACWF Vice Chairman Li Baoguang.

It was pointed out at the conference that under the leadership of the party and the government, the country's nursery work had played an active role in training the younger generation of the country and in serving production and the people's day-to-day life since the founding of new China. Adhering to the principle of "walking on two legs," kindergartens and nurseries were run by the government and neighborhoods or other collectives diligently and through their own efforts of self-reliance. During the Great Cultural Revolution, large numbers of outstanding nursery workers were labeled "advocates of welfarism" who "train the younger generation of revisionism" by the followers of the ultraleftist line pushed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Consequently, these workers were criticized and attacked, many kindergartens and nurseries were disbanded, their buildings were occupied for other purposes and their facilities and equipment were sabotaged. In the past 2 years and more since the overthrow of the "gang of four," nursery work has been gradually restored and expanded. The number of children attending nurseries or kindergartens in Shanghai, Jiangsu, Shandong and in Quanzhou of Fujian and Helong County of Jilin has surpassed the preCultural Revolution level. Five institutions of higher learning in the country have restored their special course for preschool children, and 18 nursery teachers schools have reopened or been set up. The restoration of most nurseries and kindergartens in the urban centers and the countryside has been rather slow, however.

Participating comrades raised the hope that nursery work would be included in national planning and the agenda of government offices at various levels and that leading organs at all levels and public opinion would attach importance to nursery work. The conferees earnestly discussed such questions as how to strengthen leadership over nursery work, how the departments concerned should cooperate in their respective fields of work and how to restore, develop, consolidate and improve various nurseries and kindergartens. Training of nursery teachers was also discussed, together with such problems as how to improve child care and obtain the necessary funds for nursery work. The conferees set forth a number of resolutions to problems discussed and made a number of proposals and requests.

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Attending were Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council; Kang Keqing, member of the CCP Central Committee, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and chairman of the All-China Women's Federation; and leading comrades of departments and civic bodies concerned.

RENMIN RIBAO CALLS FOR MORE NURSERIES, KINDERGARTENS

OW130230 Beijing XINHUA in English 0214 GMT 13 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 13 (XINHUA)--Every effort should be made to provide more and better nurseries and kindergartens, says a PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial today. It says that the numbers of nurseries and kindergartens in China are very small, falling far short of the need. The editorial was published after the closing of the National Conference on Child Care, held between July 24 and August 7. The conference discussed how to restore, develop and improve child care facilities and tackle other urgent problems.

While the state should put in more funds, the editorial says, collective efforts to run nurseries and kindergartens should be encouraged in line with the principle of industry and thrift. It urges all government offices, army units, schools, factories and other enterprises to run their own child care facilities in a variety of forms so that parents would be relieved of their family burden and be able to devote more effort to the modernization programme.

Whether the children have a healthy development both physically and morally--this has a direct bearing on the future of the nation, the editorial notes. It says that the party has always paid much attention to the growth of children and has tried in every way to ensure their healthy growth under good material conditions, even during the hard war years. After new China was founded, the central people's government stipulated that the education of children from 3 to 7 should be a top priority, and much has been achieved in this respect.

The children of today will become a major force for socialist construction by the year 2000. It is, therefore, a matter directly relevant to the country's modernization to bring up these children well by putting in more funds and more effort, the editorial added. The editorial calls on people to respect nursery and kindergarten work and urges more attention to be devoted to training competent personnel in this field.

VICE MINISTER OF EDUCATION ADVOCATES COMMON SPOKEN LANGUAGE

OW110550 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 10 Aug 79 OW

[Excerpts] News from this station says: The Fifth National Meeting To Review the Achievements in Teaching and Learning the Common Spoken Language will open in Beijing on 11 August. Zhang Chengxian, vice minister of education, was invited by station reporter to speak over this radio station about the work of popularizing such a language.

[Begin Zhang Chengxian recording]: The Fifth National Meeting To Review the Achievements in Teaching and Learning the Common Spoken Language will open in Beijing tomorrow. Such a meeting has not been held for 15 years.

The popularization of such a language is of great significance for promoting national unification, strengthening unity among the people, further heightening the scientific and cultural levels for the various nationalities and accelerating the realization of the four modernizations.

Language is the human race's most important instrument for communication. China has a large population and a vast territory. If dialects remain varied in the long run in the various regions and the people cannot communicate through a common language, this will directly affect the mutual relations and understanding among the people about their work, study and life, lower their working efficiency and not be beneficial to the speedy realization of the four modernizations.

After the crushing of the gang of four, the work of popularizing the common spoken language has been restored and developed step by step. In August 1978 the Ministry of Education issued a circular on strengthening the teaching of the language and of the phonetic annotation of Chinese characters in schools. Since then, close attention has been paid to the work in the middle and primary schools as well as in the teachers training schools, and remarkable achievements have been made in a relatively short period of time.

We hope that the educational departments and schools at various levels, in particular those in the regions in which various languages are spoken, will pay further attention to the work and strive for realizing the Ministry of Education's proposed target of comprehensively popularizing the common spoken language at schools in 8 years.

We are confident that the convocation of the Fifth National Meeting to review the Achievements in Teaching and Learning the Common Spoken Language will surely play an important role in propaganda and [words indistinct] and will push to a new stage the work of popularizing this language in schools and society. [end recording]

NATIONAL CONFERENCE TO PROMOTE SPEAKING OF MANDARIN OPENS

OW121037 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Mandarin 1632 GMT 11 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 11 August--Jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Education, the Chinese Written Language Reform Committee and the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League, the fifth national conference for discussing and emulating Mandarin-speaking-Mandarin is the commonly spoken language--opened in Beijing today. The purpose of this conference is to examine achievements in promoting Mandarin in all parts of the country over the past 6 months, exchange experiences, publicly commend advanced experiences and promote Mandarin on a still wider scale to cope with the needs of realizing the four modernizations.

Making discussion and emulation the primary targets, the conference will, by examining how Mandarin is spoken, review progress in Mandarin teaching and learning, hold experience-exchange meetings and work symposiums and invite experts and professors from various related fields to give academic reports.

With the exception of Taiwan province, 250 teachers and students from middle and primary schools and teacher training schools in 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions are attending the conference. They represent advanced units and activists that have distinguished themselves in studying or promoting Mandarin. Some 100 others were also invited to attend the conference, including representatives from several finance and trade departments, various concerned departments of the central authorities and scholars of spoken and written Chinese.

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The central authorities have always attached importance to promoting Mandarin. Comrade Zhou Enlai pointed out clearly as early as 1958 that vigorously promoting Mandarin among the people of Han nationality in our country is an important political task. Conspicuous achievements in promoting Mandarin were scored in our country before the start of the Great Cultural Revolution. A series of four national conferences were held to discuss and emulate Mandarin-speaking between 1958 and 1964, playing a positive role in promoting and popularizing this commonly spoken language. Due to interference by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," such a conference was not held for 15 long years, thus seriously undermining the work of promoting Mandarin throughout the country.

Today's session was presided over by Zhou Tianxing, a responsible member of the Chinese Written Language Reform Committee. Speeches were delivered by Bu Tongxiu, deputy minister of education; Wu Zhensheng, responsible member of the Written Language Reform Committee; and Zhou Pengcheng, secretary of the CYL Central Committee. They energetically pointed out the important role of Mandarin promotion in relation to consolidating national solidarity, strengthening unity among the people, reforming China's written language, raising the national scientific and cultural level and speeding up the achievement of the four modernizations.

Also attending today's conference were Jiang Nanxiang, Zhang Chengxian, Ye Shengtao, Zhu Xuefan and Wang Li.

PRC OFFICIAL DISCUSSES RELIGIOUS ACTIVITY IN CHINA

OW092210 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0400 GMT 9 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Ding Guangxun, vice chairman of the Third Committee for the Patriotic Movement of Christianity in China and director of the Institute of Research on Religion of Nanjing University, recently talked to a station reporter and said: People in religious circles should seek common ground on major issues while reserving differences on minor issues on the basis of patriotism and the struggle against imperialism, and unite as one to dedicate themselves to the four modernizations of the motherland.

Ding Guangxun attended the second session of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee. With great emotion he said that the salient feature of this session was the democratic work style. Fifteen members of the religious group of the national CPPCC committee offered many suggestions for implementing the policy of allowing citizens of China enjoy freedom to believe in religion. They freely expressed their views and felt very happy.

Sixty four-year old Ding Guangxun studied theology in the United States when he was young. From the late 40's to the early 50's, he worked as a clerk in the World Christian Student Alliance. He returned to the motherland in 1951. Since 1953 he has been head of the Nanjing Union Theological Seminary. He said: Now the policy of letting people enjoy freedom to believe in religion and the policy of dealing with people in religious circles are being implemented in various localities. Many temples and churches are being repaired. He also said that during the second session of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee he and religious personages Zhao Puchu and Shi Ruzhang put forward a proposal on how to strengthen management over temples and churches in order to provide people with the right to enjoy freedom to believe in religion and help people with religious belief carry out various religious activities.

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Dwelling upon research work on religion, Ding Guangxun said: Various departments and scholars engaged in research on religion are doing research work on specific subjects and translating major religious works, including "History of Christianity," "History of Buddhism in China," "The History and Relations in Buddhism Between China and Foreign Countries," "The History of Islam in China," "History of Daoism in China," and "Retranslation of Daoism."

Ding Guangxun and others are reviewing the history of Christian ideology. He also revealed that China will send religious groups or scholars to study abroad to strengthen friendly contacts and academic exchanges with religious circles in various countries.

BISHOP MICHAEL FU TIESHAN PRESIDES OVER BEIJING MASS

OW101506 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 10 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, August 10 (XINHUA)--Beijing's first bishop since the Cultural Revolution recently held his first mass since taking office, leading 230 Catholics in the service at the Cathedral of Immaculate Conception.

Monsignor Michael Fu Tieshan, a native of Beijing who graduated from the major seminary in the capital in 1956, was elected bishop at the third enlarged meeting of the Beijing Patriotic Catholic Association on July 25. The former priest held his first mass as bishop on August 4.

Before the service, a priest introduced the new bishop to the congregation. Afterwards, the faithful filed into a reception room at the cathedral to kiss Fu's hand and congratulate him and to receive blessings from him.

The 47-year-old bishop succeeds Bishop Joseph Yao Guangyu, who died in 1964. Bishop Yao became Beijing's first bishop when the Beijing Patriotic Catholic Association began to run its church independently of the Vatican, shortly after liberation in 1949.

The selection of a new bishop is part of the Beijing Patriotic Catholic Association's efforts to resume its activities. The association is preparing for Bishop Fu's consecration.

BRIEFS

NATIONAL CARDIOVASCULAR SYMPOSIUM--A national symposium on cardiovascular diseases was held in Harbin from 23 July to 3 August. The symposium was jointly sponsored by the Chinese Medical Association, the Cardiovascular Society, the Coordination Group on Cardiovascular Diseases of the three northeast provinces and the Heilongjiang chapter of the Chinese Medical Association. More than 200 specialists from hospitals and research institutes in 14 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, as well as cardiovascular disease prevention and treatment specialists of Heilongjiang Province, attended the symposium. Twenty-four cardiovascular specialists and professors lectured at the symposium. Li Jianbai, secretary of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee, received the specialists and professors attending the symposium. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Aug 79 OW]

I. 13 Aug 79

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
EAST REGION

01

WEN HUI BAO DENOUNCES VIEWPOINT OF TWO 'WHATEVER'S'

OW101446 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1213 GMT 10 Aug 79 OW

[Report on WEN HUI BAO 4 August commentator's article: "Follow the Correct Ideological Line and Eliminate the Ultraleftist Pernicious Influence"]

[Text] Shanghai, 10 August--A commentator's article published in Shanghai's WEN HUI BAO says that the key to shifting the emphasis of our work and smoothly developing the four modernizations lies in implementing the principles of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and following the correct ideological line.

The commentator's article, published on 4 August, is entitled: "Follow the Correct Ideological Line and Eliminate the Ultraleftist Pernicious Influence." The article first points out that solving the question of the ideological line involves the fundamental building of the party. The article says: Through practice in the past 6 months or so since the third plenary session, people have more profoundly realized that all our work must be carried out centering on the central task of the four modernizations. As we make progress in economic work, judicial and public security work or in cultural and educational work and scientific research, we must make conscientious efforts to solve the question of the ideological line.

While conveying and implementing the guidelines of the second session of the Fifth NPC, it is necessary for us to give further publicity to the principles laid down by the third plenary session of emancipating the mind, starting up the machinery, seeking truth from facts and uniting and looking forward; to continue the discussion of practice being the sole criterion for testing truth (those who have not participated in the discussion at all should make up the lessons they have missed); and to penetratingly criticize the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Only thus can we really achieve unity in thinking and action on the basis of the guidelines laid down by the third plenary session and work with one heart and one mind to accomplish the various tasks set forth by the second session of the Fifth NPC.

The article analytically says: The overwhelming majority of our comrades warmly and firmly support the principles laid down by the third plenary session; some comrades only have a hazy notion of these principles and half believe in them, and thus their support for these principles is not very firm; and a very small number of people are opposed to these principles. In fact, those who oppose these principles still cling to the ideological system of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and to the viewpoint of the two "whatever's" [Liang Ge Fan Shi Di Guan Dian 0357 0020 0416 2508 4104 6034 7820]. They pay lipservice to upholding the banner, but in fact they oppose implementation of the third plenary session's principles. The overwhelming majority of our comrades feel that the situation is getting better and better. But in their eyes, things have "deviated, become chaotic and turned into a mess."

This spring they stirred up an erroneous trend of thought that was neither too big nor too small to oppose the third plenary session. In face of this erroneous trend, some of our comrades have failed to distinguish between right and wrong. They have hesitated in thinking and vacillated in action. In the final analysis, they have behaved so because they have failed to follow the correct ideological line and to uphold the basic Marxist viewpoint and principle of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from reality in doing everything and integrating theory with practice.

The article adds that through practice in the past 6 months or more since the convocation of the 3d plenary session, especially through the struggle against the erroneous trend of thought, the cadres have been tested and the broad masses tempered. Inspired by the favorable situation, the comrades who originally supported the guiding principles laid down by the third plenary session with enthusiasm are imbued with even greater enthusiasm. The comrades who originally failed to understand well the guiding principles laid down by the third plenary session and vacillated have, step by step, become firm and unshakable. This has further limited the scope of activities of those individuals who are opposed to the guiding principles laid down by the third plenary session. The guiding principles laid down by the third plenary session reflect the truth. Verified by practice, their true nature has become even clearer.

Some of our comrades' attitudes toward the guiding principle laid down by the third plenary session have progressed from a vague understanding to a profound one and from a wavering attitude to a firm and unshakable one. It is necessary to analyze and sum up this process of ideological change so as to draw good lessons and experience from it.

The third plenary session decided to shift the focus of work to socialist modernization, took "production and construction as the key link" and declined to "take class struggle as the key link." Some of our comrades found this decision sudden and did not accustom themselves to it. Even though these comrades are also diametrically opposed to the so-called "class struggle" artificially created by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" to purposely confuse the relations between the enemy and ourselves, and even though they long to carry out modernized construction with stability and unity, they still feel that with the focus of its work being shifted, the whole party seems to have "lost the main bearing and line and deviated from the main orientation."

Examining the various current policies of the party, these comrades feel that some of the policies are "deviating" while others are "rightist." They think the situation is not so favorable. In fact we need an objective criterion to determine whether a policy is "rightist" or not. We must not rely on a person's subjective views. What kind of criterion is this? The criterion is: In formulating a policy, we must see if it conforms with the new, changing situation and if it is conducive to developing the productive forces, to consolidating the socialist system and if it is in the interests and wishes of the proletariat and the working people--as shown by the results in putting this policy into practice.

As for the policies implemented by our party after the smashing of the "gang of four," some are effective ones which our party has persistently upheld over a protracted period. But they were seriously undermined by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Now, setting right things which were thrown into disorder by the gang, we have restored these policies. Some of them are revised ones or new rules made on the basis of new historical conditions and our experience in practice. No matter under what conditions they are implemented, we have proved, after verifying them by practice, that they are conducive to developing the productive forces, to socialism and to the people. Do not the peasants say that the rural policies which are being penetratingly implemented now give "5 satisfactions" and have "10 good points"? Do not these policies bring rapid development in agricultural production? Our party has formulated the policy that an enterprise should have certain powers of decision. Once this policy is implemented in some enterprises on a trial basis, does it not bring about rapid changes in these enterprises and prove effective? On the educational front, our party has implemented the policy of "selecting students with the best qualifications." Does it not greatly raise the enthusiasm of the young people in studying? In face of these facts which are there for all to see, how can anyone say that our party's present policies are "deviating" and "rightist"?

The article says that those comrades who are worried about the deviation of the party's policies feel "not so sure" when they realize that "what they are now doing was criticized in the past." They seek to specifically analyze "what was criticized in the past." Proceeding from their sinister goal to usurp leadership and seize political power, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" had ulterior motives in criticizing socialist policies as capitalist policies. Naturally we should distinguish right from wrong in policy and resolutely correct whatever they turned upside down.

After the founding of the nation there were some different views and arguments among the people over a number of policies and measures adopted by the party and the state. In the course of building the great cause of socialism it is entirely normal to have different views and arguments over certain policies and measures. Sometimes it is even possible to criticize a correct policy as an erroneous one. After verification by practice over a long period of time we can now let the results of practice determine whether this policy is correct or erroneous. Under this condition we have rehabilitated the policies and measures which have been proven by practice as correct although they were subject to "criticism" in the past, and we revised them and added supplements according to the new conditions. How can anyone call these policies and measures "rightist?" In short, whether a policy is "rightist" can only be judged after it is verified by practice. It should not be judged by the mere fact that it was "criticized" in the past.

The article points out: Sometime ago there emerged two erroneous trends of thought--one "leftist" and one rightist. In essence both belonged to the ideological setups of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." The party Central Committee has reaffirmed upholding the four basic principles. Its spearhead of attack is entirely aimed at Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and their reactionary ideological setups. It is definitely not aimed at preventing people from emancipating their minds and giving full scope to democracy. There are a handful of people, however, who think otherwise. They use the four basic principles as four cudgels to knock down those who seek to emancipate their minds and give full scope to democracy. Some of our comrades treat the four basic principles reaffirmed by the party Central Committee with a pragmatic attitude due to the fact that their minds have not been emancipated or their work style is less democratic. They stress the strict upholding of the four basic principles to "restrict" efforts to emancipate one's mind and "stop" people from giving full scope to democracy. They do not understand that if we fail to uphold the basic point of view of practice being the only criterion in verifying truth, emancipate our minds, start up the machinery, give full scope to democracy and create a lively political situation to make everyone feel free to speak up, how can we distinguish scientific socialism from sham socialism, the dictatorship of the proletariat from the reactionary "overall dictatorship," the party leadership from the "gang which seeks to replace the party" and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought from modern blind faith? How can we set things right on these major issues of principle? If we divorce ourselves from giving full scope to socialist democracy and from emancipating our minds, how can we triumphantly uphold the four basic principles?

The article also analyzes the issue of people "having lingering fear. Nearly 3 years have passed since the smashing of the "gang of four." After being verified by practice, the line, guiding principles and policies formulated by the party have been proven absolutely correct. The shift of the focus of the party's work in the country has won active support from the broad masses.

Preliminary achievements have already been scored. There are still some people, however, who fear this or that thing. It is said that they fear that "after several years another movement will come." Some people say: In the past was there not an announcement that large-scale and turbulent class struggle waged by the masses was basically concluded? However, things changed later.

Yes, we have had such lessons in history. Due to our mistakes in leadership and in work in various stages we had intensified class struggle. Particularly the interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" have made the people suffer miserably. Now our party has summed up the historical experience and drawn lessons, scientifically analyzed China's class situation and the principal contradiction at the present stage and made the major strategic policy decision of shifting the focus of the party's work to modernization. It has also vigorously strengthened socialist democracy and the legal system and made strenuous efforts to insure that there will be no big loopholes in China's political system which conspirators such as Lin Biao and the "gang of four" may utilize to stage a counterrevolutionary comeback. So long as we follow the correct ideological and political line, the highest leadership of the party and the state is in the hands of Marxist-Leninists, and the people in the whole nation work with one heart and one mind and develop socialist modernization with stability and unity, it is impossible to restore reactionary rule in socialist China.

We say that it was excusable for people to "have lingering fears" when the "gang of four" had only just been crushed. However, if even now some people still "have lingering fears" without end, are they not using such fears as a "shield" to refuse to accept new things, study new problems and work wholeheartedly for the four modernizations? Moreover, those who keep on having such lingering fears will drift away from the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng and to the other side. This is very dangerous, and attention should be paid to it.

The article points out that Shanghai is a city with a glorious revolutionary tradition. It was also a counterrevolutionary base of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" for usurping party and state power. Since the downfall of the "gang of four," Shanghai has achieved great success in the exposure-criticism-investigation movement. The political, social and production order completely disrupted by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has been rapidly restored. The achievements in eliminating chaos and restoring order in the political, ideological, economic, cultural, educational and scientific and technological fields have been remarkable. But we should also understand that Lin Biao and the "gang of four" stirred up the counterrevolutionary "January storm" from Shanghai and that they had engaged in painstaking machinations in Shanghai for 10 years. The poisonous influence of their ultraleft line is widespread and deep-rooted in Shanghai and must not be underestimated. The progress of the third battle in the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in Shanghai is very unsatisfactory. On the question of the criterion of truth, the leadership in Shanghai has failed to take the initiative to effectively organize timely discussions. Therefore, the work has been insufficient and not thoroughgoing in eliminating chaos and restoring order in the fundamental field of ideological line. It is necessary for us to convey and implement the guidelines of the 2d session of the 5th NPC and through that to further publicize the policies of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee in clear-cut terms and continue to unfold discussions on making practice the only criterion of truth. We must oppose not only the rightist erroneous trend of thought but, more important, the "left" erroneous trend of thought. And we must criticize in particular the ultraleft trend of thought of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and further eliminate their poisonous influence.

The article stresses: To follow the correct ideological line and eliminate the poisonous influence of the ultraleft line we should strengthen the study of basic Marxist theory and develop the Marxist style of study advocated by Comrade Mao Zedong. We must make up our minds to study some works by Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Comrade Mao Zedong and see how the revolutionary teachers expounded and put to use the question of making practice the only criterion of truth so as to understand and get a good grasp of dialectical materialism and historical materialism. A few years ago quite a few comrades, because they were not adequately armed with basic Marxist theory, were ideologically shackled by contemporary blind faith and unable to distinguish between right and wrong on matters of theory, ideology and policy. They were fooled and suffered a great deal. On this question it is time to wake up.

The article says in conclusion: Practice has proved that implementing the principles of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee and following the correct ideological line are the key to shifting the work focus and to the smooth progress of the four modernizations. We must make greater efforts to settle the question of ideological line, which is a fundamental kind of construction, really unify the thinking and actions of cadres and masses on the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, perform in an all-round way the tasks set by the 2nd session of the 5th NPC, make full use of the present excellent situation at home and abroad, devote ourselves to the four modernizations, advance toward the four modernizations in solid unity and win a great victory in the first battle to realize the four modernizations since the party's work focus was shifted.

ZHEJIANG'S TIE YING TALKS ON COLLECTIVELY OWNED ENTERPRISES

OW100615 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 9 Aug 79 OW

[Talk by Tie Ying, first secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, to reporters on 8 August: "The Development of Collectively Owned Enterprises by the Neighborhoods in Cities and Towns Is a Great Socialist Undertaking"--recorded]

[Excerpts] Comrades: Today the provincial revolutionary committee [word indistinct] on the development of collectively owned enterprises by the neighborhoods in cities and towns, leading cadres at all levels should (?give effective) leadership, solve contradictions and remove obstacles so that collectively owned enterprises can develop with greater, faster, better and more economical results. I shall now elaborate on a few points with regard to our understanding of the development of these enterprises.

First, the development of collectively owned neighborhood enterprises in cities and towns is urgently demanded by the masses, and it is an important measure for implementing the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy.

We must see that at present we still have quite a few problems in cities and towns. On the one hand, there are many gaps and shortages in the spheres of production, people's daily lives and the circulation of commodities. Many urgently needed things should be, but are not, done. It is difficult for people to eat in a restaurant, find a hotel room, have clothes made, get a haircut, take a bath and even more difficult to get something repaired. On the other hand, large numbers of able-bodied people are idle, doing nothing and waiting for employment. This state of affairs is not conducive to maintaining social, production and work order and to developing the political situation of stability and unity.

It used to be that all jobs were arranged by the labor departments of the state, a practice that heavily burdened the state, while the people waiting for employment were not allowed to get themselves organized, develop production and create jobs. How can this extremely unreasonable situation be corrected? Through practice in the past 2 years especially since the third plenary session of the party Central Committee, we have found a relatively good way to run better and more smoothly the industrial and commercial enterprises owned by the whole people or by large collectives and to bring greater economic results from them by readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving them and, at the same time, to develop actively and in a planned way collectively owned neighborhood enterprises in cities and towns which maintain independent accounting and are responsible for their own profits or losses, to fill up the gaps in economic life and to expand job opportunities.

At present, there are still quite a number of people waiting for jobs in cities and towns in our province. In addition, a considerable number of senior middle school graduates will need jobs each year. The job quotas allocated by the state to our province in state-owned enterprises are very few in number. From now on, the main source of job opportunities will not be in the state-owned sector of the economy but in the collectively owned sector, including the collectively run neighborhood enterprises in cities and towns.

Second, the development of collectively owned neighborhood enterprises in cities and towns is necessary for accomplishing the four modernizations.

Some comrades have the mistaken idea that socialist modernization means for the state to set up big factories, build superhighways, erect big hotels and run big department stores with everything directed by computers. They think that only work in these areas serves the four modernizations. They often look down on small factories, stores, particularly the collectively owned neighborhood enterprises in cities and towns which are more needed by the masses. They feel that it is against the historical trend to do these things now. This kind of thinking is unrealistic.

We say that to accomplish the four modernizations, it is of course necessary to build a number of big factories and enterprises and equip all sectors of the national economy with modern science and technology step by step. But we cannot ignore actual conditions: The fact that large numbers of young people are waiting for employment, what our financial and material resources can possibly accomplish or empty talk about modernization. The great goal of the four modernizations must be achieved by solid work. We must base ourselves on what we now have, bring into play all positive factors, fully tap potentials and develop production in depth and breadth so as to make the best possible use of men, material and land, insure smooth circulation of commodities and greatly promote social production.

Our purpose in developing collectively owned neighborhood enterprises in cities and towns is precisely to enable everyone to find work and contribute his efforts to the four modernizations and to make full use of all resources to develop production, satisfy the people's needs, increase social wealth, accumulate funds for construction, train professional people for construction and accelerate the four modernizations.

Third, for a considerably long period in history collectively owned enterprises in cities and towns will remain an indispensable component of the socialist economy, and it will coexist with the state-owned sector.

It should be pointed out: Both ownership by the whole people and collective ownership are socialist public ownership. The current level of the development of our productive forces dictates the coexistence of ownership by the whole people and collective ownership, the coexistence of big and small collectives, and the existence of necessary individual economic undertakings to supplement the state-owned and collective sectors.

Particularly in the fields of handicraft, commerce and service trades, collective ownership is an even more important form. Denying the necessity of its existence and calling for its elimination prematurely will inevitably cause (?damages) to social production and the people's livelihood. We have had much experience and learned our lessons on this in both rural and urban areas.

Many comrades even now lack agreement as to whether it is necessary for collective ownership to exist, small collectives in particular, in cities and towns and whether it has any superior features. We say that the superiority of ownership by the whole people over collective ownership and the superiority of big collectives over small ones are relative and not absolute. The (?superiority of an enterprise) is judged mainly by whether it is adapted to the level of production development, whether it is conducive to arousing the masses' enthusiasm, and not by its level of socialization or its scale of operation.

Undoubtedly we must do a good job of running state-owned enterprises so that they will more effectively play their leading role in the national economy. But, facts have long proved that in the present stage, if we have only state-owned enterprises and pay no attention to collectively owned enterprises, it is impossible for our socialist economy to succeed, and the leading role of state-owned enterprises is out of the question. We stress the development of collectively owned neighborhood enterprises in cities and towns for the very purpose of remedying certain defects in the socialist economic structure in cities and towns, speeding up national economic development and advancing more smoothly toward the four modernizations. How can this be called a mistake in orientation?

Fourth, the development of collectively owned neighborhood enterprises in cities and towns, thus breaking the monopoly of a few big enterprises, will better promote the development of state-owned enterprises. Some people feel that the development of collectively owned neighborhood enterprises means to compete with state-owned enterprises. Therefore, many restrictions are placed on these collectively owned enterprises to obstruct their development. Some of our economic departments act in a bureaucratic way. They know very well what they cannot do, but is demanded by society, and yet they do not allow others to do it. This work style is no good.

In commercial undertakings such as running hotels or stores, is it better to have one enterprise monopolizing everything or to have some competition? I think it is better to have some competition. People always like things more varied and colorful in life. If in a city there are state-owned big hotels and collectively run small inns, state-owned big stores and collectively operated small shops and stalls, each competing against the other to see whose commodities are better in quality and greater in variety and whose services are better, so that people can have a choice, what is wrong with that?

(?Some people) have the mistaken view that a socialist economy must be monopolistic, and there must not be competition. Whoever suggests competition is accused of restoring capitalism. This viewpoint is wrong. Some competition among socialist enterprises is not only harmless but very beneficial. It should be encouraged.

Fifth, to develop collectively owned neighborhood enterprises in cities and towns it is necessary to implement the correct policies. It is imperative to develop collectively owned neighborhood enterprises in cities and towns. We must break the mental shackles placed on us by Lin Biao and the gang of four and further emancipate our minds so that our thinking can keep abreast of the developing situation. At the same time, we must adopt some necessary policy measures:

1. The whole party should act and everyone should give his support. We must provide facilities for the development of collectively owned enterprises in cities and towns and turn the many restrictions of the past into active support. Some of our current financial and credit policies, tax policies, purchasing and marketing policies, price policies, industrial and commercial management systems, transport systems, and so forth, follow what we used in the past to deal with the capitalist industry and commerce and are not conducive to the development of the socialist collective economy. We must study and improve these policies and systems in the light of the new conditions.

2. Collectively owned enterprises should adhere to the principle of independent accounting and taking responsibility for their own profits or losses and the principle of to each according to his work, more pay for more work and "he who does not work, neither shall he eat" and oppose egalitarianism.

There should be no fixed, unified wages and welfare treatments for workers and staff members. For well-run enterprises, wages and welfare can be increased. For enterprises that are poorly run, wages and welfare should be reduced.

It is necessary to discard the old practice under which workers and staff members of collectively owned enterprises cannot receive better pay for their labor than workers and staff members of state-owned enterprises. Some collectively owned enterprises are successfully run, and the wages and welfare of their workers and staff members may and should be higher than those of state-owned enterprises.

3. Politically, workers and staff members of collectively owned enterprises should be treated equally, without discrimination, to those in state-owned enterprises. They are the same as workers and staff members of state-owned enterprises and there is no difference between them in status. They, too, can join the trade unions if they meet other qualifications. Young people waiting for jobs should regard joining the collectively owned neighborhood enterprises in cities and towns as concrete action to work for the four modernizations and as honorable jobs.

4. It is necessary to guarantee the right of ownership and right of decision of the collectively owned enterprises and oppose "egalitarianism and indiscriminate requisition."

To enable the collectively owned neighborhood enterprises in cities and towns to develop more rapidly and smoothly, party committees at various levels should make overall plans and strengthen leadership. All departments and all economic units should take this as their own unshirkable duty. Districts, townships and neighborhoods in cities should regard it as their central task and go all out to promote its development. In the course of development new problems inevitably will arise. We should constantly sum up experience and solve problems as soon as they occur so that we can do an increasingly good job of running the collectively owned enterprises.

GUIZHOU RALLY HAILS MARTYR IN STRUGGLE AGAINST GANG OF FOUR

HK110228 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 10 Aug 79 HK

[Summary] The Guiyang municipal CCP and revolutionary committees held a rally on 10 August to rehabilitate Comrade (Ma Lianzheng), who was killed while heroically struggling against Lin Biao and the gang of four. The municipal CCP committee decided to admit him to the party, and the municipal revolutionary committee decided to award him the title of "revolutionary martyr." Before the gathering began, Jin Feng, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP committee and second secretary of the municipal CCP committee, received the members of (Ma's) family and extended condolences. (Li Tian), member of the Standing Committee of the municipal CCP committee and secretary general of the municipal CCP committee, presided at the gathering.

A responsible comrade of the municipal CCP committee read the memorial speech, which said: (Ma Lianzheng) was born in Hubei in 1940. After 1962 he worked in various factories in Guiyang. At the time of his death, he was an engineer in the municipal construction company. In January 1970 he put up a poster in his unit entitled "looking at the situation in Guizhou in the light of the new year's day editorial," for which he was branded a counterrevolutionary, illegally detained and criticized and struggled against. At a criticism rally on 25 February, he shouted many times "down with Lin Biao" and "down with Jiang Qing." He was immediately arrested. While in prison, he persistently waged struggle against Lin Biao and Jiang Qing. On 10 May, he was adjudged to be an active counterrevolutionary and sentenced to death. In conclusion the speech called on everyone to learn from the fine qualities of this martyr.

(Xu Shuangqi), secretary of the municipal CCP committee and vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, spoke at the rally. After praising the staunch qualities of (Ma Lianzheng), he said: "From this major case of injustice in which Comrade (Ma Lianzheng) was put to death, we profoundly realize the extreme importance and urgency of strengthening socialist democracy and the socialist legal system. The cadres at all levels and the masses must seriously study the documents of the second session of the Fifth NPC, enhance their concept of democracy and the legal system, and truly observe the law with strictness and punish violations. In particular the leading cadres at all levels must be models of bringing democracy into play and observing the legal system, resolutely get rid of despotism, bureaucratism and the idea of pursuing privileges, and revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style of seeking truth from facts, following the mass line, conducting criticism and self-criticism, and maintaining hard work and plain living."

XIZANG'S REN RONG DELIVERS GOVERNMENT WORK REPORT

OW100535 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1350 GMT 9 Aug 79 OW

[Report on Xizang government work report by Ren Rong, provincial CCP first secretary--date, place not given]

[Text] Chairman Ren Rong pointed out in his report on the work of the government: A lively political situation of stability and unity has emerged in the Xizang Autonomous Region.

Discussing the excellent situation in the region, Ren Rong, chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, said: Since the conclusion of the first session of the third regional people's congress in November 1977, the minds of people throughout the region have been invigorated and production, work and social order have been normalized and consolidated. A lively political situation of stability and unity has emerged.

Reviewing the major achievements on the political and ideological fronts in the region in more than a year, Chairman Ren Rong said:

First, in accordance with the party Central Committee's instruction and the regional party committee's unified plan, we have gone all out to mobilize the masses in penetratingly exposing and criticizing the counterrevolutionary line peddled by Lin Biao and the gang of four, thereby further raising the consciousness of the masses of cadres and people and distinguishing between right and erroneous lines in the main. People and things associated with the conspiratorial activities of the gang of four to usurp party and state power have been straightened out. Thanks to consolidations and readjustments of leading bodies at all levels, leadership is now largely in the hands of cadres the people trust. The regionwide mass movement to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the gang of four has in the main been completed.

Second, under the unified leadership of party committees, all localities and departments have taken measures to carry out one after another of the policies sabotaged by Lin Biao and the gang of four, policies concerning cadres, intellectuals, nationalities, religion, united front work and frontier defense and economic policies. Numerous cases of people being unjustly, falsely and wrongly charged or sentenced under the influence of the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four have mostly been redressed or corrected. The work of changing the status of and removing the rightist label from those landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and other bad elements who have long engaged in labor and abided by the law has been largely completed, and most of those wrongly labelled have been rehabilitated. Public security and judicial organs have pardoned and released 376 criminals who took part in the 1959 counterrevolutionary rebellion in Xizang. The implementation of these policies has further promoted the political situation of stability and unity throughout the region.

Third, while carrying out these policies, we have also changed the cadres' work style. In implementing the principles of emancipating minds or "starting up the machinery," seeking truth from facts, and uniting and looking forward, which were adopted by the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, we have launched discussion on practice as the sole criterion of truth. Cadres at all levels have improved themselves in practicing democracy, emancipating minds, implementing policies and changing their work style. The fine traditions of seeking truth from facts, following the mass line and promoting democratic centralism long advocated by Comrade Mao Zedong have been revived and carried forward in the region.

Chairman Ren Rong pointed out in the report on the work of the government: Thanks to the adoption of active measures in the light of the actual situation in Xizang, the national economy in the region has been rehabilitated and expanded." Chairman Ren Rong said: "In economic construction, we repudiated the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, summed up past experiences and lessons in socialist building and formulated various active measures suited to the situation in Xizang, thereby rehabilitating and expanding the national economy.

Citing figures on major agricultural, industrial and other achievements Chairman Ren Rong said: In 1978, the gross value of agricultural and animal husbandry output registered an increase of 3.9 percent over 1977; the total grain output increased 2.7 percent; the total number of livestock, 4 percent; the total acreage of land afforested, 77.5 percent. The output of agricultural machinery, power-operated agricultural machinery, chemical fertilizers and small powerplants showed a considerable increase, Marked progress was made in farmland capital construction.

Farmland built in 1978 and giving high and stable yields regardless of drought or waterlogging comprises 20.6 percent of the total acreage of arable land in the region; 67 percent of farmland is effectively irrigated. In 1978, the gross value of industrial output registered an increase of 13.3 percent.

Compared with 1977, power output increased by 12.4 percent; the output of low-grade coal, 5 percent; (high-grade coal), 45 percent; hydroturbo generators, 24.1 percent, the total volume of rail freight, 13.4 percent. Moreover, light and handicraft industries and commune-run enterprises were expanded by varying degrees. The gross value of industrial output in the first half of 1979 increased 7 percent over last year's same period while the varieties of commodities increased, production costs declined and quality rose.

Markets for domestic and foreign trade were brisk with increases in both buying and selling, providing the basic needs for the people's production and living. The total buying and selling by state-run stores in the region increased 21.2 and 10.5 percent respectively over 1977. The total volume of local imports and exports rose by 19.6 percent. Revenues and expenditures are balanced, with a small surplus.

Chairman Ren Rong said in his report on the work of the government: New achievements have been attained in culture, education and health work in the countryside. He pointed out: Through the exposure and criticism of the counterrevolutionary line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, we have made progress in culture, education and health work. Literary and art creation has been gradually flourishing in the region. Some traditional outstanding plays have been restaged. Amateur mass literary and art activities have been promoted.

The number of institutions of higher learning has increased to 4; secondary vocational schools, 22; technical schools, 8; middle schools, over 50; and primary schools, over 6,600. The total enrollment of students has reached over 280,000 while their academic level has risen. The shortage of doctors and medicine in the vast agricultural and pastoral areas has changed for the better. The number of hospitals and clinics has risen to over 770 with more than 4,200 hospital beds. The number of public health and medical personnel has reached more than 5,500.

The contingent of barefoot doctors has been expanded. Tibetan medicine has been revived and promoted. The capability of preventing and curing diseases has been enhanced. The standard of people's health has risen, as has the population of minority nationalities. In addition, science and technology, physical culture, press, broadcasting and publications are developing.

Chairman Ren Rong said in his report on the work of the government: Living standards in both town and country have improved. He pointed out: Thanks to the development of production and to the implementation of various economic policies, living standards in both town and country have improved. In 1978, per capita grain distributed for personal use increased by 13 jin over 1977; per capita livestock stood at 13 head. Per capita grain for the agricultural population derived from the collectives increased 44 jin over 1977. Per capita income for the pastoral population derived from livestock increased 12 yuan over 1977. Bank deposits in town and country increased 22.5 percent and 60 percent of the workers and staff throughout the region had their wages raised. Appropriate welfare measures were also adopted to enable the workers and staff to receive raises in their actual income.

Further Reportage on Work Report

OW110455 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1350 GMT 10 Aug 79 OW

[Report on Xizang government work report by Ren Rong, provincial CCP first secretary--date, place not given]

[Text] In his report on the work of the government, Chairman Ren Rong pointed out: Class struggle must serve the needs of socialist modernization, the central task.

He pointed out: Along with the victory of Xizang's democratic revolution and socialist revolution, feudal serfdom had been overthrown, the small number of serf owners and rich peasants have been reformed and a socialist order has been established. As classes, the serf owners and rich peasants no longer exist. After 20 years of struggle and education, most members of these classes have been transformed into working people earning their own living in socialist society. This shows that fundamental changes have taken place in the class relationship of our region.

However, there are still counterrevolutionaries and enemy agents, criminals and bad elements who seriously disrupt socialist public order, new exploiters and degenerates such as grafters, embezzlers, speculators and remnants of the old exploiting classes, including the few unreformed serf owners and rich peasants. There will still be all kinds of class enemies for a long time to come. Therefore, we must uphold proletarian dictatorship over them and uphold class struggle against them. We must rigorously differentiate and correctly handle the two different kinds of contradictions.

On the other hand, there is no longer any need for large scale and turbulent class struggle waged by the masses. Both the view that class struggle has died out and the view that it should be magnified are at variance with our regions realities and go against the wishes of the people of all nationalities.

Thus, although class struggle has not ended, along with the fundamental changes in class relations, class struggle has ceased to represent the main contradiction in our region. In waging class struggle, we must center on and serve the central task of socialist modernization. We must resolutely shift the emphasis of our region's work to socialist modernization and concentrate the main efforts of our people on it. We must try to raise our low industrial and agricultural standard to the modern level and strive to accomplish the four modernizations in our region before the end of this century.

Chairman Ren Rong proposed in his work report to carry out readjustment of the region's economy and discussed the eight-point task that should be done successfully at present.

He pointed out: In carrying out our region's socialist modernization, we must pay attention to our region's salient features; namely, we have a very poor foundation to start with, communications are difficult, population is sparse and the region is on a high plateau. In carrying out the policy of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement, we should proceed from Xizang's realities and appropriately reduce our efforts in certain sectors in order to push forward agriculture and livestock breeding, transportation, power and building material production. We must curtail capital construction, cut down a number of processing industries and strive to improve the people's welfare. This is the goal of readjusting our region's economy. In order to achieve this goal, we must successfully carry out the following eight-point tasks:

1) Concentrate our efforts on pushing forward agriculture and livestock breeding; 2) earnestly improve communications and transportation; 3) strive to carry out power construction; 4) resolutely curtail capital construction and vigorously increase building materials production; 5) actively develop light and handicraft industries; 6) strive to improve finance and trade; 7) speed up development of education, science and technology, culture and public health, and actively train and bring up capable personnel; 8) gradually raise the people's living standards as production rises.

In discussing the eight-point task, Chairman Ren Rong pointed out: Agriculture and livestock breeding are the foundation of our region's economy and their development is the primary task for achieving the four modernizations. Only by pushing forward agriculture and livestock breeding can we speed up the pace of the four modernizations in our region, lay a firm base for developing other undertakings, continuously improve the people's living standards, strengthen national unity and secure our motherland's frontier. Therefore, we must foster the idea that agriculture and livestock breeding are the foundation, take their development as the central task in the 3-year economic readjustment and strive to achieve a bigger and sustained growth.

Chairman Ren Rong said: In order to push forward agriculture and livestock breeding, we must comprehensively and correctly implement documents of the party Central Committee on agriculture and livestock breeding and the specific provisions of the 22-point regulations concerning agricultural areas and the 10-point regulations concerning pastoral areas issued by the regional CCP committee. We must continue to eliminate the pernicious influence of the ultraleft line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, fully arouse the initiatives and creativeness of the peasants and herdsmen and make full use of the superiority of collective economy. We must vigorously carry out farmland and pastoral construction in light of actual conditions in order to improve the production conditions of agriculture and livestock breeding and build up resistance to natural calamities. We must actively promote scientific farming and raising of livestock. We must popularize advanced agriculture and livestock breeding techniques that have proven effective in the past. We must devote more efforts to building agriculture and livestock breeding bases and make full use of their exemplarily role. We must gradually achieve agriculture and livestock breeding mechanization by making experiments at selected points and accumulating necessary experiences.

Chairman Ren Rong called on the vast numbers of cadres and people to make concerted efforts to carry out the task of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy. He said: The task is arduous but glorious. We should make concerted efforts to accomplish this task. In order to do so, we must unswervingly uphold the four fundamental principles and deeply and meticulously carry out political-ideological work. We must continue to implement the party's policies on cadres, nationalities, religion, economy and border defense. We must enforce and observe the provisions of various state laws and government decrees, unite all forces that can be united and mobilize all positive factors to serve the needs of the four modernizations.

We must resolutely work in accordance with the economic and natural laws and proceed from realities in everything we do. We must improve planning and management and strike an overall balance. We must earnestly consolidate the leading bodies and conscientiously change our cadres' work style.

Chairman Ren Rong said: There is only a little more than 4 months left in this year. The fulfillment of the economic task in 1979 directly affects the 3-year economic readjustment. We must strengthen our leadership, do our work in a down-to-earth manner and launch the campaign to increase production and practice economy in a deepgoing and sustained way. We must pay more attention to the key measures for increasing agriculture and livestock production, strive to win a bumper harvest for both agriculture and livestock and fulfill or overfulfill the entire 1979 economic plans.

The second session of the third regional congress held group discussions on 10 August on the work report of the Xizang Regional Revolutionary Committee delivered by Chairman Ren Rong. Deputies freely and fully aired their views and made proposals. They expressed satisfaction over the work of the regional revolutionary committee of the past year and more.

BRIEFS

NATIONAL GAMES TORCH IN GUIZHOU--The "Long March" relay torch for the Fourth National Games, which was lit in Shanghai, arrived in Guizhou from Guangxi on 29 July. The handing-over ceremony, which was held in Dushan County, was attended by Li Tinggui, deputy secretary of the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; Wang Chaowen, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee and director of the provincial culture and education office; Zhang Yuqin, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; (Li Yuandong), secretary of the provincial CYL committee, and others. Also present were Xu Qihai, member of the Standing Committee of the Guangxi Regional CCP Committee and vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee; and Liang Jie, secretary of the regional CYL committee. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 29 Jul 79 HK]

XIZANG CONSTRUCTION--Lhasa, August 4--More than 3,000 cadres and professionals have come to Xizang to participate in local socialist construction. They are from Shandong, Shanxi, Liaoning, Jiangsu, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei, Henan, Hebei, Shanghai, Tianjin, Beijing, Zhejiang, Sichuan, Yunnan, Guizhou, Jilin, Heilongjiang and Shaanxi provinces and cities as well as from central departments. Most of them are 30 to 40 years old. About half are professionals from various fields such as light industry, science, education, medicine, tele-communications, transportation, television, radio, agricultural machinery and so on. After a period of adjusting to the thin air of the highlands, many of them have begun work in their new posts. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0229 GMT 4 Aug 79 OW]

XIZANG LHASA GEOLOGICAL MAP--Lhasa, 29 July--The cartographical work for compiling the geological map of the Lhasa area in Xizang has been successfully completed. The Lhasa area is located in southern Xizang at 28 to 32 degrees north latitude, 90 to 96 degrees east longitude, including Lhasa, Shannan Prefecture and part of Nagqu Prefecture, totaling 253,000 square km. This area is Xizang's political, economic and cultural center. Scaled at 1:1,000,000, the map systematically reflects the basic characteristics of the strata, structure and magmatic rock and the dispersal of mineral resources in this area. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0113 GMT 29 Jul 79 OW]

DOCUMENT ISSUED ON BEIJING YOUTHS WAITING JOB ASSIGNMENT

OW120610 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0129 GMT 11 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Beijing, 11 Aug--In Beijing Municipality over 60,000 youths waiting for job assignments now take part in collective productive labor of various types or work in the service trades. To enable these youths to take part in productive labor actively and contentedly and to promote the task of assigning jobs to these youths in a better and faster way, the Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee recently issued a document with several explicit policies.

Some of major policies are the following:

--To encourage youths waiting for job assignments to take part actively in collective productive labor or work in the service trades, the original regulation--that those remaining in or returned to the city because of some difficulties may be assigned to work at state-owned enterprises, while those remaining or returned to the city because of illness can only be assigned to work at collectively-owned enterprises--should be abolished. From now on, all those youths waiting for job assignments who are under 35, who meet employment requirements and who pass tests may be assigned to work at either state-owned or collectively-owned enterprises in accordance with the municipality's unified plans.

--Those educated youths who work at productive service cooperatives may still be qualified for recruitment by state-owned enterprises, for enrollment by institutes of higher learning, as well as special or technical vocational schools or conscription by the state.

--For those educated youths working at productive service cooperatives, calculation of the length of their service may start the day of their taking up jobs. If they are later recruited to work at state-owned or other collectively-owned enterprises, the length of their service may thereby be extended.

--For those youths working at productive service cooperatives and recruited to work at state-owned or other collectively-owned enterprises, if their new jobs correspond with the technology they have mastered at the cooperatives they may be promoted to apprentice; and if not, the period of apprenticeship may be shortened in accordance with the regulations in this concern for educated youths settling in the countryside when they are recruited to work at plants.

--The municipality will not lay down unified regulations concerning pay, rewards and welfare benefits for productive service cooperatives. Each district, county and neighborhood may work out its own measures in this concern based on the principle of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work," as well as according to its own financial situation. These units may decide on the pay, rewards, and welfare benefits for their staff members and workers on the basis of their profits. After taxes, management expenses, public accumulation funds and welfare funds have been deducted. And their pay, rewards and welfare benefits may be more than, equal to or less than those paid at state-owned enterprises.

The above-mentioned document issued by the Beijing Municipal Revolutionary Committee also stipulates that in order to strengthen and arrange administrative and educational work concerning youths waiting for job assignments, all this year's high school graduates, except for those planning to further their studies in college or to settle down in the countryside within a year, will henceforth be taken care of by the neighborhood office where the student's family lives. These graduates, together with other youths waiting for job assignment, will be put under the administration and education of neighborhood offices, and their jobs will be assigned by neighborhood offices, too.

DISCUSSION ON POPULATION THEORY HELD IN BEIJING

HK110612 Beijing RIBAO in Chinese 5 Aug 79 p 1 HK

[Report: "Beijing Municipality Holds Its First Discussion Meeting on Population Theory"]

[Text] Under the leadership of the Beijing Municipal CCP Committee, the municipal social science research center, the Population Economics Research Office of the Beijing Economics College, and the Beijing Municipal Planned Parenthood Office recently convened the first Beijing municipal discussion meeting on population theory.

The meeting discussed and reevaluated the great debate held in China at the end of the 1950's on the question of population theory. At that time, in view of the rapid increase in China's population after liberation, Mr Ma Yinchu proceeded from the view that planned parenthood should be instituted to correspond to the institution of planned economy; on the basis of investigation and study, he put forward his ideas on controlling population growth, but was then labelled a so-called advocate of the reactionary Malthusian population theory. Many comrades pointed out: Practice of the past 20 years has proven that the basic viewpoint of Mr Ma Yinchu's population theory is correct, and that far from being a "poison" for launching attacks on the party and socialism, it is in fact an excellent prescription with far-sighted vision for ruling the country well and benefitting the people.

The meeting also held that it is necessary to discard the erroneous view which prevailed in the past that ceaseless and rapid population growth is the socialist law of population. The opinion that population may not necessarily be only able to rise in socialist society, and that when social productive forces reach a certain level of development, to insure that population development corresponds to the development of materials production, the population might grow or might show zero growth rate. Some comrades held that the population might even decline.

The discussion meeting analyzed the state of population growth in the whole country and in Beijing Municipality, and cited hosts of facts to show that the population issue has become an extremely urgent theoretical and practical issue of far-reaching significance. The base figure of China's population is great and the population has grown by several hundred million since the liberation. This does not at all conform to the development of the national economy. According to the current administrative boundaries, the population of Beijing Municipality grew from 4.14 million in 1949 to 8.49 million in 1978. Natural increase accounted for 3 million of this. Such a large increase in population directly hinders the economic development of Beijing and the development of urban construction and other undertakings. To control the growth of the population of Beijing Municipality has become an extremely urgent problem which absolutely must be solved.

The discussion meeting put forward numerous methods and schemes for controlling population growth. If Beijing Municipality is to attain the target of reducing natural population growth to 5 per 1,000 by 1985, it is necessary to get going immediately to increase the percentage of couples producing only 1 child and to completely put an end to the practice of having 3 children. To fulfill this extremely arduous task it is necessary to vigorously step up propaganda and education work. In the light of various muddled ideas, it is necessary to clearly explain the direct relationship between further reducing the population growth rate on the one hand and developing the economy and improving people's living standards on the other, so that the masses will perceive from their own and the state's vital interests the advantages of having fewer children. At the same time it is necessary to adopt effective economic measures to vigorously improve and strengthen maternal and infant welfare and social insurance work. In controlling population growth in Beijing Municipality, in addition to strictly controlling the increase in the basic population of the city, it is also necessary to exercise strict control over the conditions governing personnel transferred to Beijing, vigorously develop urban construction in distant outskirts of the city, control the numbers of agricultural population turning into city population, and suitably reduce the population in the urban area.

The discussion meeting also initially explored the scope and objectives of population theory research, socialist population laws, and the Marxist system of population theory. The meeting also touched on population theory and planned parenthood, population theory and the development of the national economy, population and geography, population statistics, and the study of population genetics.

NEI MONGGOL MILL PRACTICES DEMOCRATIC MANAGEMENT

SK101243 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Aug 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to sources of Nei Monggol RIBAO's correspondent (Han Shuliang) and our station reporter (Zhou Baoyu), the first Nei Monggol regional woolen mill has fully brought into play the socialist enthusiasm of the staff members and workers in the plant and more successfully fulfilled the state assignments for production due to upholding the system of convening a worker's congress and applying democratic management in enterprises.

In the first half of 1979 the woolen mill increased profits and revenue over the same period in 1978 by 280,000 yuan, which was handed over to the state. The welfare in daily life of staff members and workers was improved remarkably.

The system of convening a staff members and workers congress in this woolen mill was established in 1959. Since the founding of the system, the mill held 13 congresses. Among the things that were different in the congress held this May were that democracy in the enterprise has been carried forward, leadership of the enterprise has been consolidated, the guiding thought in relations between enterprise leadership and the masses has been defined clearly, and the measures adopted by the congress have been fairly effective and have brought about remarkable results.

Prior to the election of the delegates for the congress this year, the woolen mill made good use of the mass media, such as broadcasts and blackboard bulletins to repeatedly spread propaganda among the masses about the comrade candidates, comrades who have a good style of thinking, are closely linked with the masses and do things thoroughly, thus enabling the masses to grasp the qualifications for election and vote successfully for the candidates.

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Thanks to the full preparations before the election the party committee and the trade union of the woolen mill experienced no incidents of acting against policies in carrying out the election.

On the basis of upholding the system of convening a staff members and workers congress the first woolen mill has made great efforts to let the delegates truly exercise their power as the masters of the plant. Thus the mill asserts that organizing the delegates to carry out inspection activities is a powerful measure to use their power as the masters of the plant and their role as supervisors. In just 16 days, starting from 1 July, the party committee and trade union of the woolen mill organized 15 delegates from various units into inspection groups to carry out a general inspection of the mill's seven workshops and 21 scientific laboratories and other units. During the inspection, the delegates commended the knitting wool workshop, the plush workshop, [words indistinct] and others which had succeeded in speeding up and scoring remarkable achievements. They also held a spot meeting to spread their experiences. At the same time, some administrative and public security departments which had acted slowly and gotten a lot of complaints were sharply criticized, thus prompting them to improve their work.

Staff members and workers happily stated: In the past, the delegates paid no attention to the reality of the mill and dealt with the problems only through one-time inspections. The delegates of this congress, however, have really demonstrated the power exercised by masters. We prefer democratic management for enterprises.

NEI MONGGOL HOLDS CONFERENCE ON NATIONALITIES, RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS

SK121248 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Aug 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our reporter and a Nei Monggol RIBAO reporter, an 11-day regional work conference on nationalities and religious affairs concluded on 4 August in Hohhot. The conference relayed the guidelines set forth at the first enlarged meeting of members of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission.

At the conference, responsible comrades from the nationalities and religious affairs departments of various leagues and municipalities and of certain banners and counties, as well as those from the regional organs, departments, committees and bureaus concerned, engaged in a conscientious study and discussion of the party's theory, principle and policy on nationalities in light of the actual situation in our region and thus arrived at a clear understanding of them. Moreover, the participating comrades further understood the importance correctly handling the nationalities question has in the great cause to achieve the four modernizations and to consolidate the unification of our motherland. They held that the construction of areas inhabited by national minorities is not only an economic question but also a vital political and national defense issue.

The conference pointed out that the smashing of the gang of four has brought a new period of growth to the work on nationalities affairs. With the emergence of the excellent situation of stability and unity and the implementation of the policy on nationalities, socialist construction in our region has developed vigorously, and the unity of different nationalities has been further strengthened and consolidated. However, since the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four has not yet been completely wiped out, the work of implementing the party's policy on nationalities has not developed evenly in all localities. This indicates that it is imperative to conduct a reeducation on this policy and carry it out in real earnest, and that we should do this in a deepgoing and sustained way.

WANG ENMAO ADDRESSES JILIN FARMLAND CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION MEETING

SK121040 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Aug 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the Jilin provincial CCP and revolutionary committees recently held a provincial conference on farmland capital construction in order to quickly whip up a new upsurge realistically and spectacularly in carrying out farmland capital construction throughout the province. Under the guidance of the spirit of the second session of the Fifth National People's Congress, the conference earnestly relayed the guidelines of the national conference on farmland capital construction, studied the important speech delivered by Hua Guofeng at the national conference and Comrade Li Xiannian's summing-up report, summed up the experience and lessons in a seek-truth-from-fact manner gained by our province in the past many years, discussed the relations between the realization of agricultural and modernization and farmland capital construction, further studied the objective laws which should be observed by our province in developing agricultural production and farmland capital construction, and made initial arrangements for carrying out the task of farmland capital construction in the upcoming winter to spring period and the 3-year readjustment period.

Present at the conference were Wang Enmao, first secretary of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Jilin Provincial Revolutionary Committee and other leading comrades of the Jilin provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, including (Wang Daren), (Yu Lin) Zhang Shiyong, Zong Xiyun Mu Lin, Yang Zhantao, (Wang Guanchao) and (Xiao Chun). They also separately took part in the group discussions. Also attending the conference were responsible persons of the departments concerned in the Jilin provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; first secretaries of the party committees of the various municipalities, prefectures, autonomous prefecture and counties; responsible comrades from the agriculture and industry departments, the planning commission, the water conservancy bureau and the forestry bureau of the various municipalities, prefectures, autonomous prefecture and counties; and a number of agricultural scientific research personnel.

Comrade Wang Enmao made a summing-up speech at the conference. First, mentioning the situation of rural areas and farmland capital construction across our province, he said: Our province reaped a great bumper grain harvest last year. The grain output set a new record. Therefore, rural areas across the province should make great efforts to wrest a sustained bumper agricultural harvest this year through the earnest implementation of the line, principles and policies adopted at the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. At present, the growth situation of crops throughout the province is fairly good. There is a great expectation for achieving a great increase in agricultural production this year if we do not let down our guard, grasp agricultural production more firmly and strengthen the field management in the latter stages so as to promote an early-ripening of the crops and overcome various possible natural adversities. On the basis of the bumper harvest reaped last year we are going to achieve an increase in grain output again this year. Then, our situation as a whole will be much better. We must make up our minds resolutely to be successful.

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We should adhere to the principle of combining theory with reality, conscientiously implement the policy of national regional autonomy, train a great number of communist cadres from among the national minorities, pay attention to using and developing the spoken and written language of national minorities and respect their traditions and customs. It is necessary to do a good job in uniting, educating and transforming the patriotic personages in the upper social stratum of national minorities and conscientiously implement the party's policy on religions. We should see to it that the unity among different nationalities is further strengthened, and that all peoples are working with one mind to speed up socialist modernization in our region.

Among those attending and addressing the conference were (Bu He), vice minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission; Kong Fei, secretary of the regional CCP committee and chairman of the regional revolutionary committee; and Ke Ligeng, director of the united front work department of the regional CCP committee and chairman of the regional nationalities affairs commission.

NEI MONGGOL'S KONG FEI HEADS SPORTS DELEGATION TO NATIONAL GAMES

SK130518 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Aug 79 SK

[Excerpts] According to a Nei Monggol RIBAO report, our region has formed a sports delegation for the fourth national games. The head of the delegation is Comrade Kong Fei, secretary of the regional CCP committee and chairman of the regional revolutionary committee. The deputy heads are (He Lisi), acting director of the cultural and educational office; (Chen Xiansheng), deputy director of the educational bureau; and (Xu Wenxiang), vice chairman of the physical culture and sports commission.

A relatively large portion of the athletes in the delegation are national minorities. For example, 27 of the 30 wrestlers are national minorities, accounting for 90 percent of the total number of such athletes. Among the archers and shooters, 59 and 50 percent respectively are national minorities. This is attributed to the efforts spent by the various educational and physical culture departments in carrying out earnestly the party's policy of nationalities and in paying attention to selecting and training minority athletes.

At present all sports teams making up the delegation are undergoing vigorous training so as to perform well in the forthcoming games.

BRIEFS

NEW ABNORMAL HEMOGLOBIN--Hohhot, August 5--A Chinese scientist at Baotou Medical College in the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region has identified two kinds of abnormal haemoglobin and has named them "NB Baotou haemoglobin" and "DB Baotou haemoglobin". Haemoglobin occurs in red blood cells and carries oxygen from the lungs to the rest of the body. Qin Wenbin, an associate professor at Baotou Medical College, began doing research on abnormal haemoglobin in the late 1950's. Working with several other specialists, he discovered four kinds of molecular hybrid haemoglobin which had been unknown in the world. The findings attracted the attention of specialists at home and abroad and promoted further research on haemoglobin in China. Such research has given a great impetus to investigations in many other fields, including molecular genetics, evolution, molecular medicine and anthropology. During the 1972-78 period, Qin Wenbin found a total of five abnormal haemoglobins, two of them were extracted from the blood of Mongolian people and one from the blood of Chuang people. In addition, Qin Wenbin has studied the relationship between diabetes and haemoglobin. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 5 Aug 79 OW]

Generally speaking, the situation of farmland capital construction during the period from last winter to this spring was good. Various localities have succeeded in taking measures which are suitable to local conditions, paying attention to practical effects, and correcting the formalist tendency of concentrating on a specific task only, paying attention to the figure of men-attendance and the scale of projects, and showing no interest in practical effects. They have done their work in a fairly realistic way and achieved a level of fairly good quality in the projects they engaged in, high efficiency in construction work and remarkable effects. In the meantime, the policy regarding this has also been implemented successfully. Thus, bringing about less ill practice and a basic check of egalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of manpower, land, and funds.

Although the farmland capital construction achievements scored in the period from last winter to this spring are great, the development in this regard remains uneven. Generally, one third of the counties have done their work fairly well, one third have performed about average, and one third have not basically engaged in the work. Such a state of affairs makes it impossible to meet the needs of the current situation.

The second session of the Fifth National People's Congress has adopted to apply the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving. To readjust well the proportionate relations in the national economy means first to readjust well the proportionate relations among agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. To push agriculture forward it is necessary to go all-out in carrying out farmland capital construction. The relation between agricultural modernization and farmland capital construction is one of interconnection, mutual dependence for existence and mutual encouragement. Therefore, to carry out farmland capital construction is in order to meet the needs of agricultural modernization. Under no conditions shall we set one of them against the other.

Comrade Wang Enmao pointed out: At present, there are some comrades who think that we have overdone matters in carrying out farmland capital construction in the past and that we should never do so anymore. This point of view is incorrect and does not conform with the reality. In the past, the broad masses of cadres and commune members in rural areas scored great achievements in farmland capital construction and their orientation was correct. This must be affirmed. Of course we should also note that in the past few years some problems arose in farmland capital construction. The main reason is that many localities violated natural laws. They did not proceed from the reality in doing things, but made mistakes by giving wrong orders, thus carrying out a number of useless projects. Another reason is that they violated economic laws and engaged in equalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of manpower, land, draft animals, farm tools and funds, thus increasing peasants' burdens. This does not show, however, that we have overdone matters in carrying out farmland capital construction but shows that we have not performed in a correct manner. In other words, we have done what we shouldn't and ignored what we should have done. This does not mean that our direction in farmland capital construction is wrong but means that some problems exist in our work. The main causes of these problems are interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four, plus mistakes we made in our work. Now, the most important thing for us to do is to pool the efforts of the people at all levels to sum up experiences, draw lessons, score achievements and intensify leadership so as to mobilize all rural areas throughout the province to whip up an upsurge in farmland capital construction this coming autumn and winter.

While speaking of how to do a good job in farmland capital construction at present and for some time to come, Comrade Wang Ermao pointed out: One of the important issues in farmland capital construction is to set forth a clear major goal in accordance with the actual needs and exercise leadership according to different categories. Natural conditions vary in different areas and counties. Even within the same commune, conditions vary among the different brigades. This demands that we adhere to a scientific attitude, act in accordance with the different conditions and never engage in uniformity.

Comrade Wang Ermao said that it is necessary to have a good plan in carrying out farmland capital construction. In working out a plan it is necessary to adopt a long-term view to meet the needs of agricultural modernization. It is also necessary to base ourselves on current interests to combine the construction work with current agricultural production and to strive to place a project into operation within 1 year after it is completed. The province, prefectures, counties and communes should all have plans while laying emphasis on the plans of counties and communes. The plans at all levels should all be integrated with the agricultural zoning program, the construction of the base areas for commodity grain, cash crop, forestry and animal husbandry production, and river harnessing plan. It is imperative to have both a long-term plan and measures for carrying out the plan stage by stage and group by group.

Comrade Wang Ermao emphasized: At present, one of the prominent problems in farmland irrigation construction is that the projects are not well used. Therefore, in the 3-year readjustment our province should put emphasis on the small-scale projects, auxiliary projects to supplement main projects built by communes and brigades, and adhere to the principle of giving special attention to practical result. Beginning this autumn, we should use the funds and materials for water conservancy construction mainly in building those auxiliary projects which can yield quick results. Primary attention should be paid to auxiliary projects for water diversion works, electric irrigation stations and well-irrigation areas. We should insure that every auxiliary project we build will serve its intended purpose.

Comrade Wang Ermao noted that the period in the wake of hoeing and the period following autumn harvest are the opportune times for farmland capital construction in our province. Since there are also various farm jobs during these periods, it is necessary to make over all plans and proper arrangements for manpower and machinery. The masses should be mobilized to do a good job in agricultural and sideline production after hoeing and in autumn harvest and, at the same time, to carry out farmland capital construction in a timely manner. After crops are harvested efforts should be devoted to two aspects, namely, part of the manpower force should be transferred from doing farmwork to carrying out farmland capital construction. After the crops have been sent to the threshing sites, more manpower, not less than 30 percent of total manpower force, should be transferred to do farmland capital construction work. At the same time, a fulltime capital construction group should be formed to perform construction work throughout the year.

Comrade Wang Ermao put great emphasis on the issue of policies in farmland capital construction. He said: Primary attention should be paid to implementing policies, adhering to the principles of voluntary participation, mutual benefit and making exchanges of equal value and handling correctly the relations between communes and brigade in cooperation. We should not only bring into play the communist style of socialist cooperation but also resolutely implement the policies of voluntary participation, mutual benefit, making exchanges of equal value, rationally distributing burdens, receiving benefits by turn and insuring overall balance.

As for the communes and brigades which have for a long time assisted others with manpower without reward, it is necessary to have those receiving the assistance do something in return, either by offering services or by making appropriate reimbursement to the aiding units out of the income of their own enterprises. An alternative arrangement is for the state to give special consideration to communes and brigades in extending investment loans or in allocating materials, farm machinery and other equipment.

While speaking of strengthening the leadership over farmland capital construction, Comrade Wang Ermao said that in carrying out farmland capital construction, leaders at all levels must adopt a positive attitude, dare to exercise leadership and be good at leading others. It is necessary to sum up experiences conscientiously and distinguish correct leadership from encroachment on the right of self-determination of communes and brigades and distinguish mutual cooperation and (? taking into account labor done for each other) from equalitarianism and indiscriminate transfer of manpower, land, draft animals, farm tools and funds. It is imperative to adhere to the fine traditions and workstyles of seeking truth from facts and following the mass line, and strive to act according to the natural laws and economic laws. By so doing, can we continuously raise the standard of leadership in farmland capital construction.

In conclusion, Comrade Wang Ermao urged all trades and professions to do a good job in supporting farmland capital construction, to make a success of cooperation of all walks of life, to insure supply of materials and to see to it that farmland capital construction is carried out smoothly. He urged bringing about a new high tide in farmland capital constructions in a vigorous and down-to-earth manner in rural areas of our province and winning a victory in the first battle of farmland capital construction for the four modernizations.

HEILONGJIANG EMBEZZLERS BROUGHT TO JUSTICE

OW120330 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Aug 79 OW

[Report on 11 August Heilongjiang RIBAO report on embezzler (Wang Shouxin), former manager and party branch secretary of Bin County Fuel Company in Heilongjiang]

[Summary] "When the revolutionary committee of Bin County's commercial department was set up in the summer of 1968, (Wang Shouxin) became a leading cadre under the instruction of the first vice chairman of the county revolutionary committee. In the spring of 1969, the department's revolutionary committee discussed and approved (Wang)'s admission into the party under the instruction of higher authorities, though many party members opposed his admission." During the 10 years of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution 6 of his family members were admitted into the party and 7 became officials.

After (Wang Shouxin) obtained power, he dismissed or transferred 15 staff members or workers who would not listen to him--among 51 staff members and workers of the company--and built up his own personal influence in the company. (Wang) and his cohorts reaped colossal profits by selling coal at higher prices and by other tricks. Between 1971 and 1978 they reaped profits amounting to 936,000 yuan, among which (Wang Shouxin) himself embezzled over 500,000 yuan in cash and 13,000 yuan worth of state property.

While they were in power, coal was supplied to customers in Bin County not to meet their demands but to meet (Wang)'s personal needs. For example, the county's nonstaple foodstuffs company got a sufficient supply of coal, for (Wang) used pork from this company to bribe other officials. (Wang) also supplied coal of good quality to leading cadres of the county party and revolutionary committees and other departments concerned.

"In 1976, Bin County suffered a serious drought, and many production teams suffered a serious decrease in their production." The province allocated a large amount of coal to the county, but many peasants did not benefit from this supply, for (Wang Shouxin) made profits from it. When (Wang) was accused by the masses, those who got favors from him used to cover up for him. And (Wang)'s wife used to say that if it had not been for (Wang Shouxin), Bin County would not have received so large a supply of coal.

(Wang Shouxin) used to bribe leading cadres of the county party and revolutionary committees. Over 200 cadres at provincial, prefectural and county levels received gifts from (Wang Shouxin). It is said, however, that one secretary of the county party committee and a vice chairman of the country's discipline inspection committee refused to accept his gifts.

After 1971 (Wang Shouxin) bribed (Gao Yujin), assistant manager of the provincial fuel company, and (Wang) received whatever he needed in return. "(Wang Shouxin) became more and more ambitious, and he even went so far as to invite a certain deputy director of the fuel department under the Ministry of Commerce to his dinner table," and sent several pieces of furniture to this official through (Gao Yujin).

(Wang Shouxin) spent the cash he thus obtained on personal enjoyment, leading a luxurious life.

"Though (Wang Shouxin) was very cunning the people of Bin County would never forgive him." When (Wang) and his cohorts were in power from 1972 to 1978, 16 letters were written directly to the county party committee exposing their crimes, and 11 letters were turned over to the county party committee through the prefectural party committee by the central authorities. All these letters showed that the people were indignant at the crimes.

"It was doomsday for (Wang Shouxin) and his cohorts when the two-blow campaign was launched." [The campaign to deal blows at disruptive activities by the class enemy and at wanton attacks by capitalist forces] on 1 August, 1978, the county party committee called a meeting to mobilize the masses to promote the two-blow campaign. The next day a big-character poster exposing their crimes was posted on the county party committee's building. After a thorough investigation, (Wang Shouxin) and his cohorts, who had done great damage to the people for 7 long years, were finally brought to justice.

HEILONGJIANG RIBAO EDITORIAL STRESSES GOOD PARTY WORK STYLE

OW120955 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Aug 79 OW

[Report on Heilongjiang RIBAO 11 August editorial: "To Prevent Corruption, It Is Necessary To Rectify the Party's Work Style"]

[Text] The editorial points out that the (Wang Shouxin) case once again gives people a glimpse of the 10 years of calamity wrought by Lin Biao and the gang of four. (Wang Shouxin) and company were able to worm their way into the party and became officials. For a long time they embezzled large sums of public funds with impunity. They could swagger into and out of party organizations and (prefectural and county) judicial and detaining departments [words indistinct]. Some of our cadres either turned a blind eye to them, or [words indistinct] or helped the villains do evil, allowing these vermin of socialism to remain free for 7 years. All this was no accident. The (Wang Shouxin) case has given us valuable teaching material in the form of a negative example.

The facts exposed by the elevation to power and riches of (Wang Shouxin) and company and their long criminal career show that some people in party and government organizations and among leading cadres in (?districts and counties), Songhua Jiang Prefecture and up to the provincial level have developed a seriously unhealthy work style.

The editorial points out emphatically: After rising to power, the inevitable and rigorous test a ruling party faces is whether it can maintain its proletarian revolutionary quality. Should it be a public servant or the master of society? Should it pursue the complete emancipation of all the working people or seek wealth and position for a small number of people? This question is all the more pertinent in China, which was long under feudal rule and is extremely backward economically and culturally. Especially after the (?damage done) by Lin Biao and the gang of four.

To rectify the party's work style and purify social habits it is necessary to strengthen education in the party's rules, regulations, traditions and work style; vigorously curb the unhealthy tendency to use power to pursue selfish ends; and eliminate [words indistinct] from our social life.

The editorial says that party organizations at all levels and every Communist Party member must have the courage to struggle against any organization or individual that corrupts the party's work style. They must be even more courageous in dealing with cases which involve numerous people and affect the overall situation. No matter how deep rooted the criminals are, how powerful their backstage boss is, how resourceful they are, or how (?heavily shielded) they are, we must have the courage to poke the hornets nest, twist the tiger's tail, and justly and forcefully expose and punish them.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG HARVEST HELP--The Heilongjiang Provincial Military District and certain PLA units stationed in Heilongjiang have actively supported local wheat harvesting. The provincial military district recently sent 5,400 cadres and fighters to help state farms in Beian County harvest wheat. A certain PLA unit also sent 5,000 men with 100 motor vehicles to help four local farms harvest wheat. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Aug 79 OW]

HEILONGJIANG GRASSLANDS--Heilongjiang Province has a great potential for developing animal husbandry. In the past several years the province has built more than 330,000 mu of grassland, and the total grassland area is more than 50 million mu. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Aug 79 OW]

HEILONGJIANG SAVINGS DEPOSITS--In the first half of this year savings deposits in both urban and rural areas of Heilongjiang have shown a marked increase. By the end of June, total savings deposits had reached 863 million yuan, increasing 91.2 million yuan over last year. The number of savings accounts has also increased. Statistics from Harbin, Qiqihar, Mudanjiang, Hejiang and eight other prefectures and municipalities show that the total number of savings accounts had reached 4 million by the end of June, an 8-percent increase over that of the end of 1978. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Aug 79 OW]

HONG KONG JOURNAL LOOKS AT PRINCIPAL CONTRADICTION IN CHINA

HK090329 Hong Kong CHISHIH NIENTAI in Chinese Aug 79 pp 26-33 HK

[Article by Chi Hsin: "The Class Situation and Principal Contradiction in Mainland China--An Important Theoretical Issue at the Second Session of the Fifth NPC"]

[Excerpts] The second sessions of the Fifth NPC and the Fifth National CPPCC Committee were held from 15 June to 2 July and lasted for more than half a month. The large number of political, economic and legal documents promulgated during the period was almost unprecedented. Among all the documents, the most noted key theoretical issue was the exposition on the class situation and principal contradiction in mainland China. The exposition may be regarded as the major theoretical foundation of the NPC and National CPPCC Committee sessions and also may be looked upon as the most fundamental point of departure for understanding the future society of mainland China as well as all political, economic and diplomatic policies of the Chinese Communist Party.

Negating "Taking the Class Struggle as the Key Link"

For quite a long time in the past, Chinese communists persistently emphasized "taking class struggle as the key link" and that the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie was the principal contradiction in socialist society. Even in the government work report at the first session of the Fifth NPC, Hua Guofeng still held that it was "Chairman Mao's teaching" which people must "firmly remember."

The change occurred after the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee last December. The communique of the third plenary session promulgated on 24 December proposed that "large-scale and turbulent class struggle has basically concluded" and decided that "the focus of the whole party's work should be shifted to socialist modernization beginning in 1979." However, the communique of the third plenary session did not give any analysis about the class situation and major contradiction in the society in mainland China.

By citing the situation of the ownership of the means of production at the second session of the Fifth NPC, Hua Guofeng concluded that the exploiting class had been eliminated in mainland China. However, is there still any class struggle? Hua's answer was affirmative. However, here the interpretations of the meanings of the class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat are different from those when Mao Zedong was alive. Mao's interpretations were very specific: Class struggle in socialist society is the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie; the dictatorship of the proletariat is the overall dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes in all aspects including the superstructure. Hua's interpretations are: Class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat are not aimed at one particular class--the bourgeoisie; instead, it is aimed at "enemy agents," "criminals," "political degenerates," "new exploiters," "remnants of the old exploiting classes" and "the influence of bourgeois and feudal ideologies."

Here the important difference is: According to the theories of Lenin and Mao Zedong, the old exploiting classes do not only still exist in socialist society, but they have also continued to emerge. According to Hua's theory, however, the old exploiting classes have been eliminated in socialist mainland China, and it is possible to insure that new ones will be "unable to emerge." What has existed and what is going to emerge are only some "elements," "remnants" and "influences."

Based on this understanding, Hua put forward the following principle: "We recognize both that class struggle has not yet come to an end and that at the same time there is no longer any need for large and turbulent class struggles to be waged by the masses; therefore, we should not try to wage such struggles in the future."

With the line of "taking the class struggle as the key link" practically negated, what kind of revision has been made toward the past theory which took the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie as the principal contradiction in socialist society? Hua noted: "According to Comrade Mao Zedong's teachings, the basic contradictions in socialist society are still those between the relations of production and the productive forces and between the superstructure and the economic base." "The realization of the four modernizations by the end of the century, the raising of our present low level of productivity to that befitting a modern nation and the consequent transformation of those parts of our present relations of production and of the superstructure which hamper modernization and the eradication of all old habits detrimental to it constitute the principal contradiction to be resolved, the central task to be performed by our entire people at the present stage. To perform this central task, we must persevere in the dictatorship of the proletariat and in class struggle. But class struggle is no longer the principal contradiction in our society. In waging it, we must center around and serve the central task of socialist modernization."

On the whole, the principal contradiction is to develop modernization, not to wage class struggle. However, how should the contradictions and antagonisms within socialist society be resolved? Hua noted: "Comrade Mao Zedong held that with the exception of special, local and temporary instances, contradictions in socialist society, unlike those in capitalist society, do not find expression in acute antagonisms and conflicts but can be resolved by the socialist system itself." The method is to "strengthen socialist democracy and the socialist legal system."

It may be said that the main object of the second session of the Fifth NPC is to end class struggle by the masses and to resolve the contradictions and opposition within society by instituting the legal system and not by waging class struggle by the masses.

The above is the general expounding at the NPC session concerning the class situation and the principal contradiction.

It should be noted that as compared with the past blind emphasis on the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the expoundings of Deng and Hua on mainland China's class situation are relatively more suited to the practical situation there. The elimination of the old exploiting classes is a fact. However, Mao Zedong's theory concerning the newborn bourgeoisie has been completely ignored in Hua's report. I cannot agree with this. I shall give a detailed analysis on this point later.

In the past 20 years or so, those people who maintained that the principal contradiction at home was between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat have included Mao Zedong, Liu Shaoqi, Zhou Enlai, Lin Biao and Hua Guofeng in the Chinese Communist leadership ranks. It is believed that many other people should also have been included. We cannot say who belongs to which group, nor can we put all the responsibility on any one person. All of the central authorities should be held responsible for reports made on behalf of the CCP Central Committee. Lin Biao represented the "ultraleftist" line during the Cultural Revolution. However, he also proposed that the major task was to develop production. Liu Shaoqi proposed at the eighth party congress that the principal contradiction was to develop the productive forces. [paragraph continues]

At the second plenary session of the eighth congress, however, he negated his original proposition. In the past 20 years or so, the understanding of "taking class struggle as the key link" has basically occupied a predominant position, although there have been some relapses in the CCP Central Committee on this issue. That is also the major reason why the productive forces for a long time have not been able to grow as rapidly as they did before 1957.

Class Contradictions in the Real Society

In his government work report at the second session of the Fifth NPC, Hua Guofeng on the one hand said that the old exploiting classes had been eliminated and that the original landlords, rich peasants, capitalists, workers, peasants and intellectuals had all become laborers. Though he also mentioned that some "criminals," "new exploiters" and on exist in the society, he did not say that there is an exploiting class. On the other hand, however, Hua also said that "class struggle has not yet come to an end." Does an antagonistic class or exploiting class exist? If so and if only some "criminals" and so on exist, then why does any class struggle exist which has not yet come to an end?

In his government work report, Hua said on the one hand that "thanks to organizational readjustments in the party, government and army, leadership is now largely in the hands of cadres whom the people trust." On the other hand, he also strictly criticized the bureaucratism and the "special privilege" mentality among cadres, especially among senior cadres. He noted that some cadres "shirk responsibility in the face of problems, are afraid of offending people, slough off their duties, do nothing but eat three square meals a day or, in the name of democracy, engage in endless discussion without making any decisions or take no action after decisions are made, so that everything gets lost in empty political talk and the maze of official papers." They either act this way or "place themselves above the organization, act dictatorially, disregard objective laws and mess things up by issuing subjective orders." He also noted that "there are some people who think that obligations and discipline are laid down for the common people, while cadres, and high-ranking cadres only have rights without obligations and need not observe discipline.... Malpractices left over mainly by the feudal order, such as the pursuit of privileges, 'back-door dealings' and suppression of democratic rights, still remain today to a considerable extent." Since this kind of work style still remains to a considerable extent among cadres and high-ranking cadres, how can we say that "leadership is now largely in the hands of cadres whom the people trust?"

No answer can be found in Hua Guofeng's report for the above two contradictory questions. I think the answers have to be found from some expoundings by Mao Zedong during his later years.

The words and actions of Mao Zedong after 1957, particularly during his later years, have recently aroused considerable controversy in the mainland and overseas. However, no matter how many mistakes he made, I think that his persistent warning after the founding of the PRC against the possible emergence of a privileged class within the party is a theory which the CCP should carry forward and develop.

When the Great Cultural Revolution broke out, why did so many people respond to Mao's call and rise up and struggle against the capitalist roaders within the party? Was it really because of Mao's high prestige that he was able to mobilize the masses? It seemed that discontent existed among the masses. They felt that some leading cadres enjoyed special privileges. Many of the people felt oppressed. To most people, the struggle against "capitalist roaders" or "aristocrats" was merely a question of name. The people they really wanted to struggle against were actually the leading cadres with whom they were dissatisfied.

Since the beginning of the Cultural Revolution, Mao also put forward his expounding on the issue of capitalist roaders within the party. In his political report at the 11th CCP Congress, Hua Guofeng summarized the expounding in this aspect.

A point worth argument is whether or not the people in power whom Mao Zedong proposed to rectify were really following the capitalist road and whether or not they were agents of the bourgeoisie in society. Because capitalism in contemporary China has undergone no kind of development and the force of the bourgeoisie has really been very weak, many people who have struggled against the bourgeoisie in mainland China in the past 20 years or so have in fact never seen any real bourgeoisie. However, if the bourgeoisie Mao referred to were actually a synonym for aristocrats, bureaucrats and the privileged class, then it would be a view to which great importance should be attached.

Judging from the serious special privilege mentality among cadres exposed by Hua Guofeng at the second session of the Fifth NPC and also from the instances of many high-ranking cadres making use of their special privileges in perverting justice for bribes, as exposed by RENMIN RIBAO in recent years, many cadres in fact do lack awareness. They have formed a privileged class. Mao Zedong described them as capitalist roaders. Judging from the cases of Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and Wang Hongwen, they would be better described as people in power who followed a feudal autocratic road. Because capitalists have to make use of their capital to exploit, whereas feudal aristocrats must make use of their special privileges to exploit, Hua Guofeng described the high-ranking cadres making use of their special privileges as "a feudal order." It was truly a more appropriate description as compared with Mao's capitalist roaders.

However, whether they are capitalist or feudalist roaders, such a group of people do exist anyway. The number is not small and their ability to maintain their vested interests is very great. During the Cultural Revolution, Mao Zedong called for a struggle against those people. However, the movement was subsequently taken advantage of by some careerists to attack nearly over 90 percent of the cadres, thus creating an even greedier privileged class than the original one.

Though Lin Biao and the gang of four were smashed, their remnants have continued to enjoy special privileges. Some veteran cadres before the Cultural Revolution have been rehabilitated. Although some have gone all out to work hard for the state's interests, many have revived their special privilege style.

If we say that class struggle still exists in mainland China, the major class struggle which we have seen in practical life is that between the masses and the newborn privileged class which consists of a large number of people.

Take the Means of the Legal System as the Weapon

It is of course impossible for Hua Guofeng, who has a fairly good understanding of Mao Zedong's theory of continued revolution, not to be able to see that the struggle between the masses and the privileged class is the major class struggle in practical life. This kind of struggle has occurred almost every hour and day. Hua does not regard this kind of contradiction as class struggle; instead, he regards the contradiction of a much smaller scope with "criminals" and so on which may actually appear in any society as the class struggle. He obviously does so because he does not want to emphasize struggle and opposition amid the current situation in mainland China.
[paragraph continues]

He is attempting to check the action of the privileged class by establishing a legal system so that the contradiction between the privileged class and the masses will be controlled by fostering the democratic rights of the masses and not develop into an antagonistic contradiction.

It will probably be impossible to appraise how effective it will be in solving the problem of special privileges among cadres and in easing the contradiction between the people and the privileged elements among cadres through the legal system until the laws have been enforced for a period of time. At present, the problem which worries people most is the make up of the local people's congresses and the National People's Congress. It seems that the elections of most deputies are meant to be a kind of symbol of honor or commendation, something like Hong Kong's "outstanding citizens," "outstanding youth" and other honors and titles. Many do not seem to be people who have any political views or courage and insight or who are bold enough to make criticisms. Examples include the 105-year old Ran Dagu and the eccentric scientist Chen Jingrun who were elected as deputies to the National People's Congress. It's very difficult to imagine what important suggestions they will make toward state politics. Moreover, deputies to the National People's Congress are practically more or less lifelong posts. It is not very reliable to rely on them to put the legal system on a sound basis.

Finally, let me return to the subject of this article and make a brief summary of the current class situation and principal contradiction in mainland China:

1. The basic contradiction in society is between the productive forces and production relations.
2. Because the systems of collective ownership and ownership by the whole people of the means of production have been realized and because the productive forces are still very backward, the current principal contradiction is therefore to develop the productive forces in order to conform to socialist production relations.
3. As for class relations, the old exploiting classes no longer constitute an opposing class force, since they have been basically eliminated, with only a few remnants remaining.
4. Many cadres who control the administrative power of the state machine and economic units have enjoyed different degrees of special privileges. The contradiction between them and the masses is a relatively major one in social life.
5. The contradiction between the masses and the privileged class may develop into an antagonistic class contradiction. However, the Chinese Communist leaders have now decided to pass sanctions against special privileges by means of the legal system to protect people's interests.
6. Whether or not the legal system will be seriously implemented and whether or not relatively great achievements will be scored in the future is a deciding factor in whether mainland China will maintain its stability or whether there will be new upheavals.

HONG KONG JOURNAL COMMENTS ON NPC DOCUMENTS

HK090046 Hong Kong CHISHIH NIENTAI in Chinese Aug 79 pp 17-18 HK

[Article by Yu Tsung-che: "Contradictions, Questions and Secret Worries"]

[Text] After reading all documents of the PRC's second session of the Fifth NPC, I have discovered some contradictions and had many questions and worries.

Ten Problems of Contradictions

The several points as seen by the writer are now put forward for discussion.

(Statement) Hua Guofeng's "Report on the Work of the Government" says: "After the readjustment of the organizations of the party, government and army, their leadership has been basically grasped by the cadres who can be trusted and relied on by the people." Later, it says that serious bureaucratism exists among the cadres. "Evil winds and noxious influences such as becoming privileged, getting back door benefits and suppressing democracy have continued to seriously exist among cadres, particularly high-level cadres...."

(Comment) It is hard to imagine that, with the existence of so many specific serious problems among cadres, particularly high-level cadres, they can still say: "Leadership has been basically grasped by the cadres who can be trusted and relied on by the people." On what basis should the people trust and rely on the cadres among whom evil winds and noxious influences still seriously exist?

(Statement) Hua Guofeng's report says: "Our country has been founded for nearly 30 years. Chiefly due to the sabotage of Lin Biao and the 'gang of four' and also due to our mistakes in the guidance of work during certain periods, full play has not been consistently and effectively given to the superiority of socialism." In the following paragraph, Hua, however, says: "In our country...the socialist system has undergone a severe test and its steady domination has been established."

(Comment) Based on the preceding paragraph, how can they say that the steady domination of the socialist system has been established? Moreover, according to the materials now exposed, the mistakes made after the founding of the PRC did not happen in certain periods but have constantly occurred since 1957. It has undergone a "severe test" but its "steady domination" has not been necessarily established. Otherwise, why has the idea of suspecting the superiority of socialism existed fairly extensively in society? Why must the PRC correct her past attitude towards capitalism and put forward that she must learn from capitalist countries in many areas?

(Statement) In his report Hua Guofeng points out that the old exploiting class has been eliminated and no longer exists, and, although the "class enemies," such as some "criminals," "counterrevolutionaries," "enemy spies" and so on "will exist for a long time," they are not a class force formed according to the economic status. His report does not mention that the new exploiting class has been engendered. Thus, according to his analysis of the social situation in the Chinese mainland, only hostile elements and no antagonistic classes exist. Furthermore, he also holds that through all kinds of struggles "it can be insured that 'the bourgeoisie cannot exist nor be engendered again.'" Nevertheless, in his report he unceasingly says: "We admit that the class struggle has not ended," and "We must persist in the class struggle."

(Comment) Hua's report therefore actually draws a picture in which there are no antagonistic classes existing but it is still necessary to continue the class struggle.

(Statement) In his report Hua puts forward that, in accordance with the current class situation in China, the principle which should be adopted must be: "We must admit that the class struggle has not ended. Meanwhile, we must admit that in the future we need not and must not carry out the large-scale turbulent class struggle of a mass character."

(Comment) According to Marxist-Leninist theory, the class struggle develops independently of man's will. [paragraph continues]

If the antagonistic classes really exist and if "we admit that class struggle has not ended," it is unavoidable that the antagonistic class will become acute and apparent. When we say that "in the future we need not and must not carry out the turbulent class struggle of mass character," we are too sure of the development of the class struggle. If the situation of the antagonistic classes becomes acute or if the antagonistic classes at home are united with the hostile forces abroad, it is unavoidable that "the large-scale turbulent class struggle of a mass character" will be carried out.

(Statement) Hua's report says: "The history of feudalism in our country is very long and the economy and culture are comparatively backward. Moreover, we did not correctly publicize and pursue democracy and our system is imperfect. Under such circumstances, despotism, bureaucratism, the special privilege mentality, patriarchal behavior and anarchism will easily be engendered. It was due to these circumstances that our country was taken in by the schemers like Lin Biao and the 'gang of four.'"

(Comments) What Hua says really exists. It seems that two important factors are not included in it. One is the evil consequences caused by pursuing the "leftist" line for a long time and by opposing right and not "left" for a long time; the other is the worship of individuals and deification of Mao. The latter factor is surely related to despotism, patriarchal behavior and a lack of democracy, but has its special features and causes great harm. Prominence must be given to it. Judging from the above-mentioned paragraph, the PRC does not have a clear understanding of the reason why Lin Biao and the gang of four assumed power and has not clearly known who should bear responsibility and the basic questions of right and wrong. Perhaps he is unwilling to say it clearly.

(Statement) Hua's report on external relations says: "We are pleased that unity between China and other socialist countries has become closer and our cooperation with them in various spheres has developed further." It also says: "In compliance with Comrade Mao Zedong's theory of the three worlds, we must strengthen unity between ourselves and the working class and the progressive forces in the world and between ourselves and socialist countries...."

(Comment) Which socialist countries are referred to here; Yugoslavia, Albania, Soviet Union, North Korea and Vietnam? In external relations, the PRC has criticized Yugoslavia since 1960 and broken away from Albania over the past years. It has not clearly distinguished between right and wrong in the definition of "socialism" in the Marxist-Leninist theory.

(Statement) Hua's report reveals many defects in the PRC's work and makes many promises. This is a good situation. For instance, in the problem of unemployment, it has used the word "unemployed" but mentioned: The people in need of employment outnumber the jobs which can be offered. The government shows great concern for the problems of labor and the livelihood of the unemployed and will make proper arrangements in accordance with the principle of overall consideration. In addition, regarding the problem of cadres, Hua mentions: "....It is necessary to transfer or take action against those leading personnel who are divorced from the masses, seriously neglect their duty and even violate the law and discipline. We should make an extensive study of domestic and foreign experience and establish and improve systems concerning the examination, assessment, supervision, reward and punishment, removal, rotation and retirement of cadres. We must make a determined effort to abandon the iron rice bowl under which no one needs worry about his job because there is no checking on his performance, no distinction is made between those meriting rewards and those deserving punishment, and cadres can only be promoted and not demoted and can only be assigned to one place or unit but not another. [paragraph continues]

"We must strictly prevent our cadres, who are public servants of the people, from becoming overlords sitting on their backs."

(Comment) The report reveals many problems and makes many promises. What is worrying people is that it is not easy to really carry out the reforms Hua mentioned. What will happen if work is not improved and promises are not fulfilled in a certain period of time? The result will probably be that people may lose their confidence. When the gang of four collapsed, people's morale was high. After a certain period, when they saw that some bad situations did not end because of the collapse of the gang of four, they lost more confidence. Their activism is now as great as it was some 2 years ago. This is because contradictions have been exposed that cannot be solved.

(Statement) The "crime of counterrevolution" according to most articles in the criminal law is virtually treasonous. Article No 102 enumerates two categories of "taking counterrevolution as the aim," which constitute the "crime of counterrevolution": "1) inciting the masses to resist arrest and violating the law and sabotage statute of the state; and 2) using counterrevolutionary slogans, leaflets or other means to spread propaganda inciting the overthrow of the political power of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system."

(Comment) The writer is thinking of the Tiananmen incident. The masses could be convicted on the basis of these two provisions. The key lay in whether or not it was "taking counterrevolution as the aim." Who should make the decision and judge the aim of the masses?

(Statement) Article No 158 of the criminal law provides: "Serious disturbance of social order prevents work, production, business, education and scientific research from being carried out" and Article No 159 provides: "Assembling a crowd to block traffic or disrupt traffic order," constitutes "the crime of a breach of social administration and order."

(Comment) People cannot help asking: Will people who exercise their civil rights, such as striking, demonstration and procession, provided in the constitutional law be committing criminal offences? No other articles in the law explain under what circumstances people are permitted to strike and carry out processions which may affect production and traffic order. Then the provisions on civil rights in the constitutional law are abolished by the criminal law.

(Statement) According to the electoral law of people's congresses at all levels and the organic law of people's congresses and people's governments at all levels adopted by this people's congress, people's representatives at and below the county level are directly elected by the people, the standing committees of the people's congresses at all levels become organs of power, and people's governments engendered by the people's congresses at all levels are administrative organs. The division of the organs of power and the administrative organs and the increase of the people's power of election and the power of the people's congresses show that the legal system is on a sounder basis than before.

(Comment) The problem is that the real power on the Chinese mainland, from central to local, is not in the hands of the administrative organs or the organs of power engendered through election, but in the hands of the party committee secretaries appointed by the upper levels. Production team leaders are now elected but the real power is in the hands of the party branch secretaries. The county people's government is elected by the county people's congress and supervised by the standing committee of the county people's congress, but the real power of the county is in the hands of the county party committee. [paragraph continues]

However, the members and secretaries of the party committees are appointed by their upper-level party organizations and not elected. Therefore, if the power of the party is so great, even if the legal system and articles of the state are soundly formulated, we cannot say for sure that they will not be trampled on.

"Restoration Faction"

There are too many contradictions and questions to be included in this short article.

Why are these contradictions produced? The key lies in the orientation of the main work of this Fifth NPC which, according to its spirit and principle, is to restore what was carried out by the PRC in the 1950's. Therefore, it is necessary to stress the stability of the socialist system, to continuously admit the existence of class struggle, to formulate the "crime of counterrevolution," to emphasize unity with socialist countries and so on.

In practice, we must formulate practical theory, principles and policies in light of the masses' thinking on the current socialist system, the specific situation currently existing of the real in Chinese mainland, the real responsibility for the cause enabling Lin Biao and the gang of four to assume power and the lessons from this, the catastrophe and people's repugnance as a result of the punishment of the crime of "counterrevolution" over the past 20 to 30 years and the actual situation of the "socialist country" currently being claimed.

However, we have seen many compromising and equivocal words, which want to grasp principles divorced from reality and also to grasp reality.

It appears that, apart from the "whatever faction" and the "practice faction," there is the "restoration faction." The "whatever faction" regards every word of Mao Zedong as the criterion; the "practice faction" regards the results of practice as the standard; and the "restoration faction" takes restoration of the political and economic order of the 1950's as the principle.

The opinion of the "practice faction" is antagonistic to that of the "whatever faction" and the "restoration faction" will adopt the opinion which can be reluctantly accepted by the other two factions.

Without doubt, at the second session of the Fifth NPC, the status of the "restoration faction" was promoted and seemed to become more important and the "practice faction" seemed to be discouraged.

In 5 or 6 years of the 1950's, the achievements of the PRC were good. However, as time passes and reality develops, many things which were regarded as truth at that time have now been crashed by the harsh reality. It will not work if we learn from, imitate and indiscriminately copy from "exemplary typical examples" in the "exemplary period" without formulating the principles in accordance with the changing practical situation.

Economically, heavy industry was regarded as the main item in the 1950's and now the development should be arranged in the order of agriculture, light industry. However, according to the investments in capital construction adopted at this session, although the investments in heavy industry had dropped from 54.7 percent last year to 46.8 percent now, this is greater than the investments in agriculture which are 14 percent and in light industry which are 5.8 percent. From this, we know how deeply they are influenced by the exemplary typical examples of the 1950's. Diplomatically, they put in first place the strengthening of unity with socialist countries. How can they indiscriminately copy now?

The special features of the "restoration faction" shown at this session have caused people to worry about the future development of China.

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